Cambria Freeman.

H. A. SPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE.

Terms, $2 per year in advance.

VOLUME 6. EBENSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1872. NUMBER 3.

1872. WINTER. 1872.

I am now prepared to offer

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS

TO CASH PURCHASERS OF

TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE.

EITHER AT

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of

Tin, Sheet-Iron,

COPPER AND BRASS WARES,

JAPANNED AND PLAIN

BAKER PANS, BOILERS, &c.,

LAMPS, LANTERNS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSE FURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

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HEATING AND COOKING STOVES, *PROMISSOR COOKING STOVES*, NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Also Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairing, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,

all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

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I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

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Special attention given to

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WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.

Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES *TO CASH CUSTOMERS!*

AT THE EBENSBURG

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Scales, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Old Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

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☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY

Ebensburg, Feb, 28, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING

and all other work in his line.

Virginia Street, near Caroline Street

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The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

WILLIAM KITTELL, ATTORNEY, AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. [Jan. 20.-tf.]

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WHOLESALE DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE.

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BACON, FLOUR,

FEED AND PROVISIONS,

1323 Eleventh Avenue,

Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.

Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

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WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

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DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES GENERALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street,

Ebensburg, Pa.

EBENSBURG

DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS!

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calfskin boots to the coarsest brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

Ebensburg, April 28, 1869.

E. J. WATERS, *Justice-of-the-Peace*, has removed to the office recently occupied by Dr. E. H. Plank, on the east side of Centre street, opposite Colonade Row.

THE PARTISAN PRESS.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE PENNA. EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION, AT HARRISBURG, JANUARY 25TH, BY HARRY G. SMITH, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

In the democracies of antiquity democratic institutions were principally confined to the cities, which subjugated the surrounding territories and ruled the inhabitants despotically. When the people of Athens wished to make a law or to abrogate an obnoxious statute they assembled in the great central square of the city, and voted directly by a show of hands. There stood the *Bema*, and the advocates and the opponents of a measure of public policy were alike free to ascend its platform and harangue the voters. In a representative democracy, such as ours, this simple method of law-making cannot be employed, and the modern editor has taken the place of the ancient orator. Now every faction, however insignificant, must have its organ, and every citizen arrays himself under the banner of some political party. In this country nearly every newspaper assumes a partisan character. Even the religious press finds it difficult to keep out of the political arena. It manages to find various connecting links between morals and politics, and sometimes seems to discover such relation when none exists. The great political parties into which our people are divided find it necessary to maintain one or more political journals in every county to rouse their adherents to action and to keep them advised in reference to local, State and National politics. The potency of the press as a political agent is fully recognized, and with the immense power which it wields a commensurate responsibility is necessarily assumed by those who conduct it.

Upon most public measures the two great political parties of this country are divided in opinion, and the newspapers of each are thus constantly arrayed against each other. With too many editors the fact that the party to which they adhere has taken one side of a question is sufficient to determine their position. They seem to regard themselves as bound to support the views taken by those whom they recognize as party leaders, and they voluntarily assume the attitude which a lawyer takes when he accepts a retainer. The consequence is that public measures are not always discussed with that honest freedom of thought which should be the rule in a republic. What is demanded of the partisan press of this country is a bold and manly discussion of all political questions. What is most needed by all who engage in political controversy is loyalty to the truth, no matter where the evidence may lead or what may be the effect upon party organizations. The man who is not ready and willing to follow truth beyond the narrow limits of party must necessarily be an unsafe political counsellor, and such a one can never feel the proud consciousness of being a perfectly honest man.

A party strongly entrenched in power may commit many wrong acts with impunity, even in a representative government such as ours, if the newspapers which adhere to it are servile supporters instead of being free and bold censors. It is a great mistake for the newspaper press of any party to hold a subservient position. Our best friends are those who tell us freely of our faults, and the best friends any political party in this country could have, would be a press sufficiently independent to sound the note of alarm when any improper measure was proposed, and sufficiently honest to denounce every form of corruption whenever and wherever it might appear.

The curse of our politities and the most menacing enemy of our government, is that blind, partisan bigotry, which is born of self-interest. The enemies of true and substantial reform are the men that fear that their party may suffer from the exposure of this or that corruption. The press ought to break all such shackles and rise to a freer and nobler life, but it does not do so. For years past, upon the adjournment of our State Legislature the political newspapers of Pennsylvania, without respect to party, have commented severely upon the general demoralization of members; and yet, when the very worst men of each party have been renominated, voters have been urged to stick to the ticket, and to deposit their ballots without a scratch upon them. Thus do base men enlist party prejudice and party organization in their defense and support, instead of being held up to public execration and driven from public life, as they deserve to be.

It must not be supposed that public opinion in any party will rise above the standard which is set by its press. Had the press done its whole duty in the past so many of the best men of each party would not be found shrinking from any entrance upon the political arena. Representative government is based upon the assumption that the people will select of their number the wisest and best men, and have these devote their services to the public weal; but our politics have fallen into such evil disorder that few of our best men can be induced to become candidates for office. They will not stoop to the means which are necessary to secure a nomination. Goethe's aphorism that "society is a conspiracy for the success of fools and knaves" can soon be truthfully applied to us unless the prevalent tendency to demoralization shall be arrested. Bad and incompetent men must be taught that they cannot expect the support of the journals of their party after they have secured nominations by a resort to vile agencies. A few sharp examples will dispose of many of those who seek office for the purpose of making unlawful gains. There are signs of an awakening in this respect.

In some of our large cities the management of political affairs has so completely fallen into the hands of the worst elements of society as to excite universal alarm. In New York the best men of the Democratic party, men who were recognized as its leaders, united with Republicans to overthrow the Tammany ring. In other cities we see indications that the reputable men of both political parties have determined their right to manage political affairs. But it is not in cities alone that reform is imperatively demanded. The evils engendered by a slavish adherence to party have spread like a contagious disease all over the country. In the rural districts there is need of a regeneration which can only be brought about through the agency of the rural press. There are country rings as well as city rings. Philadelphia does not furnish all the "roosters and pinchers" who are to be found in our Legislature, and it is not by them alone that nominations are secured by the use of vile agencies. In some counties where the Democrats have large majorities charges of corruption in the management of county affairs are freely made by Republicans, and in adjoining counties Democratic newspapers bring the same accusation against Republican officials. In too many instances the press of the dominant party declines to enter into any investigation and is content with the assertion that all such accusations are merely the machinations of political enemies. Such a policy is as short-sighted as it is improper. In no way can a political party be more surely strengthened than by the reformation of abuses which may have been introduced by unworthy members. Unless this is done the masses begin to think that the leaders of each party are alike corrupt, and are led to despair of seeing a reformation. The people know they have the power to effect a change, but they remain helpless because they are not taught how to use their strength. A single newspaper might be compelled to pay dearly in loss of subscribers for a thoroughly honest expression of opinion in reference to the men and the measures of its party, but no such difficulty would be encountered if the entire political press should rise to a higher plane of thought and action. There can be no doubt about the obligations to do so. This is a matter which must rest upon the conscience of every political editor, and there are few who can fail to recognize the duties which they owe to society and to government.

If we are ever to have such a reformation in our political affairs as is devoutly desired by every good citizen, the impulse must be speeded by all the power of the press.—Editors of political journals must scorn to advocate any improper measure; they must sternly refuse to aid unfit candidates in their eager quest for office; they must denounce all wrong-doing and all corruption in their own party as freely as in the opposition; they must demand rigid economy in every department of the government, and they must enforce the demand; they must do all in their power to cut up by the roots special legislation, which has become such a prolific source of evil in Pennsylvania and elsewhere; they must lead the wealthy and the working classes to respect all the demands made upon them by society; they must induce the people to leave their counting rooms, their farms and their work-shops to take part in primary elections, and they must educate the masses up to a standard of political sentiment so pure and so elevated that none but men of ability and integrity will dare to present themselves as candidates for office. Men must be taught that a nomination is not equivalent to an election, even where majorities are overwhelming. Dishonest officials, all who use office for personal profit rather than for the public good, all who take illegal fees, must be held up to public gaze in their true character. There must be no mincing of terms and things must be called by their right names.

The universally admitted necessity for plain speaking has led the press of Pennsylvania to a general expression in favor of an amendment to the libel law. The prevailing opinion among the editors of the State seems to be that while every publisher ought to be held responsible for all he publishes, he ought to stand guiltless when able to show to the satisfaction of a jury that he published nothing but the truth and that the publication was made not to gratify private malice or party spite, but for the public good.—Further than that the law of libel ought not to go. As it now stands, with the interpretation of the odious Star Chamber Court of England upon it, our libel law is a relic of barbarous days and tyrannical rule. Should it be changed in accordance with the almost universal opinion of the press of the State, juries would not fail to convict offenders.

Buckle, in his work on the History of Civilization, says that the condition of progress is the spirit of skepticism. The doubters and growlers of an opposition press, the disturbers of public peace of mind, the men who scent out corruption and expose official misconduct in office, prevent the continuance of abuses in government and cause all great progressive steps to be made. It is doubtless true that undue license is frequently used in speaking of political opponents, but it is to be hoped there is not an editor in Pennsylvania who would make an assault upon the character of a public man unless he believed it to be required by a due consideration for the public good; and it should be steadily kept in mind that public good and party good are not always synonomous terms. As a general thing editors are more prone to praise than to censure individuals. If there is sometimes too much abuse of opponents there is also too much flattery of political friends. When a village lawyer is nominated for Congress the village newspaper exhausts the vocabulary of adulation in sounding his praise. He is represented to be all that is wise, pure, eloquent and patriotic. The newspapers of surrounding counties take up the strain, and it often happens that the hitherto obscure individual suddenly finds himself in the possession of a reputation which he is unable to sustain. Who is there that cannot call to mind such instances? There should be a limit both to the abuse of political opponents and to the flattery of party friends. In the language of Israel's wisest king, who would have made a brilliant editor if he had lived in the days of newspapers, "Let us buy the truth and sell it not."

There has been marked improvment in the manners of editors of late years. Most of them recognize the fact that the antecedents and personal affairs of rivals can neither add to nor detract from the strength of an argument. There is no reason why editors should engage in personal abuse of each other because they differ in politics. They ought rather to cultivate the kindliest relations with each other. Let us hope that the day may soon come when the last of the rival races of Potts and Slurrs may be consigned to oblivion, leaving not a representative behind them.

A newspaper need not be a daily or a large sheet to acquire political influence. In some respects the editors of weekly journals have the advantage of those who write for the daily press. They have more time for maturing thought and perfecting their articles. The rural press has become a power in the land, but its influence might be greatly extended. It comes more immediately into contact with the masses and reflects their opinions, and the sentiments thus expressed are never without their due weight in determining the action of parties, whether in or out of power. The editor of a country newspaper should make his paper a live exponent of correct political ideas and a reliable chronicler of all important political events; but he should not give up too much of his space to politics even in the midst of a heated campaign. He should aim to make his paper a complete compendium of general news, and should devote especial attention to local affairs. By so doing he will steadily increase the influence of his paper and put money in his pocket. If a country newspaper is sickly and pays poorly, as a general thing it is the publisher who is to blame. The people are ready and willing to give liberal support to newspapers which meet their wants.

If all who are attached to the Editorial Association of Pennsylvania should determine to lift the politics of this Commonwealth to a higher and purer plane of thought and action, and should steadily adhere to such a resolve, they could soon remedy the evils of which the people complain. No abuse could stand before their combined assaults. Dishonest and mercenary politicans would be driven into that obscurity from which they should never have been permitted to emerge, and the stains which have been imprinted upon the fair fame of our State would all be wiped out. Surely this is a consummation devoutly to be wished—an object sufficiently noble to enlist the sympathies and to arouse the best energies of political editors in Pennsylvania. The mission of the press being thus legitimately ennobled, its province as a high reformatory agency recognized, and its power and influence both courted and dreaded, it would soon become not simply the "partisan press," but the grand conservator of morals, the fosterer of intelligent thought, and the unfailing appliance in every social and virtuous obligation. With such tendencies it would cease to be the mere partisan vehicle for ignoble purposes, and would gleam and glow in the fullness of moral and intellectual light.

A WONDERFUL CURIOSITY.—If Wendall Phillips were in Pittsburgh now he might have another illustration to add to the brilliant collection which has made his "Lost Arts" so famous the country over, for there was brought to the city yesterday a curiosity equally as wonderful as anything that he has ever talked about in that popular lecture.

The new curiosity is a marble slab three feet and two inches long, ninety-seven inches wide and two inches thick, which seems to have all the elasticity of India Rubber. The slab once formed a part of the hearth in an upper room of a female seminary in Moundsville, West Virginia. About two years ago the building was destroyed by fire and the marble fell to the cellar, a distance of eighteen feet, where it lay covered up with the debris. Last October the ruins were cleared out, and the workmen discovered this slab, which was unbroken, and which attracted their attention by its wonderful quality of elasticity.

It was taken to the office of the contractors, J. A. Holliday & Son, in Wheeling, and placed on exhibition, where it attracted thousands of visitors. It is a plain slab of pure American marble, and is as hard under the hammer as any marble of the most brittle character, yet it can be bent either way, and as soon as the tension is removed springs back as quickly as an unstrung bow.

Scientific men who have examined it, believe that if the secret of its elasticity could be discovered, one of the "Lost Arts"—that of making malleable glass, would be restored. Thus far, however, though examined by some of the most eminent scientists, it has not been explained.

The owners have already received many tempting offers from persons wishing to possess the curiosity, but have positively refused to allow it to pass from their hands—although willing to allow all who are interested in such matters to gratify their curiosity. It is now on exhibition at No. 22 Fifth avenue, and those of a scientific turn will find a visit profitable.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

BABIES.—We love little babies, and love everybody who does love babies. No man has music in his soul who don't love babies. Babies were made to be loved—especially girl babies when they grow up. A man isn't worth a shuck who hasn't a baby; and the same rule applies to women. A baby is a spring-day in winter—a ray of sunshine in frigid weather—and if it is healthy and good-natured, and you're sure it's yours, it is a bushel of sunshine, no matter how cold the weather is. A man cannot be a hopeless case so long as he loves babies—one at a time. We love babies all over, no matter how dirty they are. Babies were born to be dirty. We love babies because they are babies, and because their mothers were lovable and lovely women. Our love for babies is only bounded by the number of babies in the world. We always look for babies—we do—with anxiety and paternal affection. We do!—indeed we do! We always have sorrowful 'feelings for women that have no babies, and don't expect any. Women always look down-hearted who have no babies; and men who have no babies nearly always gamble, and drink whisky, and stay out at nights trying to get music in their souls, but they can't come it. Babies are babies, and nothing can take their places. Pianos play out, and good living plays out, and sweet tempers play out, and beauty plays out, unless there's a baby in the house. We have tried it. We know; and we say there's nothing like babies!—*Ex.*

ADAM'S WEDDING.—This is the title of an amusing article in an English journal.

The writer is of the opinion that although Adam and Eve were rather young to be married, yet on the whole they managed matters extremely well. There was no great parade about arrangements—everything was quiet and private, and the idea of a wedding in a garden was in very good taste. Would it not be a relief to anxious mammas and harrassed papas if the simplicity of early days was in some measure revived? No elaborate outfit, no expensive cake, no fashionable ceremony, no costly gifts, no reception, no bridal tour, but only love and Eden.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

TWO REMARKABLE INSTANCES OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

At the present time, when several exciting criminal cases are agitating the popular mind in this country, and the popular tendency is toward a sentiment calculated to prejudice the deliberations of legal justice in the interests of mere mob-passion, there should be wholesome moral use in a citation from late English papers of two notable illustrations of the strange mistakes to which the most confident of eye-witnessing is liable and of the consequent cruel error into which courts may be led by any precipitous adjudication even from that most positive form of testimony. The *Pall Mall Gazette* recalls the "Eliza Baker case," as it was called, in which the following were the suggestive facts: Miss Baker, a comely young woman of the upper-servant class, having been discharged from the service of Mr. Pater Wood, licensed victualler, of Bermondsey New Road, because Mrs. Wood had become jealous of her, was supposed to have committed suicide by a leap into the Thames. The body recovered from the river by the police, and a description published, Mr. Wood was attracted to the work-house whither the dead form had been conveyed, and there, with signs of strong emotion, positively identified it as that of the poor girl whom his wife's evil temper had driven homeless to destruction. The parents of the girl and other relatives also recognized the corpse in the same identity without hesitation; and the coroner's jury were about to find a verdict severely censuring the Woods' when there entered unto them a new witness who completely overturned all the preceding evidence. No relative of Miss Baker's, but only an acquaintance, this person—a draymen in the well known brewery of Whitbread & Co.—excitedly assured coroner and witness that Eliza Baker had not committed suicide at all, inasmuch as he could swear that he had seen and conversed with her in the street on that very day. Such talk sounded like the wildest of insanity with the unchanged body of the dead girl still before the parents, friends and recent employers, who had positively identified it; yet, after a brief absence from the incredulous court, the draymen brought the living Eliza herself before the jury, with the effect of causing her father and mother to faint and Mr. Wood to fall down in a fit. What the identity of the corpse really had been in life was never revealed, and it remained only for the amazed jury to render a verdict of one more unfortunate "found drowned." It may be urged that death produces certain changes of feature and complexion in some degree calculated to confuse identification; but as many mistakes of identity have been committed against the living.

Exemplifying an error of the latter description, another English journal gives the points of a curious case only just now ended: About the year 1855 a respectable young married man named Kerry, of the village of Kirk Langley, a few miles from Derby, was appointed to a small clerkship in India. His wife being an invalid at the time, he decided to leave her with her relatives until he should have prepared their new home for her reception; but even while he was on his way across the ocean the poor lady died, and his first English mail after landing brought him news of the sad event. Remaining in India for a number of years, he returned only recently to his native village, where, with the accumulated earnings of his foreign clerkship he purchased a small estate known as Starling Cottage, which is his present residence. It was not long after his return to Kirk Langley, when a Mrs. Rucktuck, of Liverpool, saw him there and indignantly identified him as the man who had married a neighbor of hers a few years before. Mr. Kerry pronounced his accuser insane, and curtly denied that he had married a second wife; yet, upon being summoned from Liverpool, the woman alleged to have been wedded by him positively identified him as her runaway husband. The affair reached point, with full personal description of poor Kerry, and in a few days still another woman, a Mrs. Spass, appeared at Langley to claim a matrimonial lord in the bewildered East Indian. As though these sufficed not, still other women, to the number of four, hastened to the village in search of husbands who had married and deserted them; and all unhesitatingly recognized and identified Mr. Kerry as "the man." Great domestic uproar and popular excitement were the result of this grotesque and scandalous complication; all six of the clamorous deserted wives seemed wholly honest in their unanimous positive assertion; and yet, by the duly certified affidavits of his former employers and associates in India the persecuted victim of a mistaken identity is at last able to confound his half-a-dozen accusers with convincing proof that in all the times of his alleged marriages to them he was living honorably in a clerkship thousands of miles away. "And in that day," quotes a scriptural friend near by, "behold seven women shall lay hold of one man, saying: 'We will eat of our own meat and be clothed with our own clothes, only let us be called by thy name.'" The six would-be-mesdames, Kerry, and the detective, Mrs. Rucktuck, have withdrawn their accusations and frankly confess that the case must, of course, be one of mistaken identity; although, but for the vindication from India, popular wrath and judicial process might have consigned the most innocent of widowers to transportation for wholesale bigamy. If, then, the most credible and positive of eye witnessing, no less than "most conclusive" circumstantial evidence, may be wholly and egregiously mistaken, how palpable is it that the law cannot be too deliberate, methodical, and even technically temporizing in dealing with criminal cases in which either public sentiment or private revenge would urge it to a speed whereby the gallows or the prison justly ending a guilty life to-day might as unjustly punish the innocent to-morrow.—*"Social Studies," World.*

SOME editorial fiend in human form, who writes for the Indianapolis *Journal*, was allowed to perpetrate the following outrage on defenceless woman: "Rev. Dr. Burlingame, of St. Louis, is delivering a course of lectures to prove that woman it 'Not exactly an Angel.' The Doctor had better address himself exclusively to young men. Married men as a general thing, do not need to be enlightened on this point."

A Man With Nerves of Steel.

Young Donaldson, the daring aeronaut, who made a balloon ascension at Reading, Pa., on the 30th of August last, and performed a series of trapeze feats when a mile or more from the earth, repeated his thrilling performance in Norfolk on Monday last.—There was no basket to the balloon, but its place was supplied by a trapeze similar to those used by circus performers, and above the trapeze was placed a hoop, secured to which was a suit of heavy clothing to be used by the aerial voyager when he encountered the cold currents. The Norfolk Journal, in describing the ascension, says that when the balloon was released from its mooring and reached a great altitude Donaldson suddenly and apparently with little effort threw himself into a sitting posture on the bar, kissing his hand to the crowd below. Suddenly, pretending to lose his balance, he fell backward, sliding head downward until he caught by his toes on the side ropes that suspended the trapeze bar. In this perilous position he swung to and fro several seconds—a time which seemed an age to the awe stricken crowd below. It was curious to observe the varying emotions of the crowd—as varying as the dispositions of each individual. Some were thrilled with admiration of the courage of the daring man, and kept their eyes riveted on him. Others shuddering with horror turned away with pallid faces and beating hearts and covered their eyes with their hands to shut out the dreadful sight. Faint shrieks were heard from the ladies, and some turned to leave the spot, but true to the characteristic of their sex—curiosity—concluded to take one more look, and looking once, looked again. Throwing himself back in his seat on the bar the aeronant sat astride the same. Then began a series of gymnastic evolutions; balancing himself on his back; turning over and "skinning the cat," by the side ropes, &c. Upward grandly and steadily rose the balloon, cleaving the air like a mighty bird. At length it looked like a mere speck in the clouds. Opera glasses and telescopes were brought into requisition, and by their aid Donaldson could be seen still performing his gymnastic feats. After arising to a tremendous hight the balloon hung for a few moments seemingly suspended in mid air, and then sailed off in a southeastern direction. When the balloon was a mere speck in the distance, invisible to the naked eye and almost through powerful telescopes, the man with nerves of steel and the heart of a lion repeated his daring trapeze feats of hanging head downward, suspended by his toes. Such a scene was never before witnessed in Norfolk, and seldom anywhere in the world. The description of such a scene reads like a romance, but the reality far surpasses the most vivid powers of "word painting," and we desist from the vain effort to depict it. When the aerial ship had reached an altitude of about half a mile, and struck the colder currents of air, the aeronant was observed to climb up to the hoop, and get his suit of thick clothes. Descending to the bar, he dressed himself, and then resumed the gymnastic display—exercising himself to keep warm. Those who were fortunate to have telescopes saw the balloon gradually descending. Occasionally the aeronant would throw down a bag of sand to enable the balloon to arise—the country probably not being suited for a descent. Late in the evening it was rumored that Donaldson had descended safely near Kempsville, Princess Anne county.

The coming down of the alive aeronaut is given by an exchange as follows:

Professor Donaldson, the daring aeronaut, made another balloon ascension from Norfolk, Virginia, on Monday last, which came near being his last flight to the clouds. When at the hight of one mile from the earth, and while performing upon the trapeze, Donaldson concluded that he would descend, and for this purpose pulled the valve cord to allow the gas to escape from the balloon.—The valve did not open, and he pulled again. It still remained closed, and there being no time to lose he pulled with both hands. Again a failure, and for the third time he gave a strong, steady jerk. There was a sharp, hissing sound, as if made by the tearing of cloth, followed by a rushing noise, and he knew that the balloon had bursted. It did not collapse, however, but ashed up at the sides. At this time the aeronaut was seated in the cross pieces above the trapeze bar. The balloon leaned over to one side and descended with frightful velocity. During this awful period the aeronaut's feelings may be imagined, but cannot be described. He says for the first time in his life he was frightened. In a short time, which seemed to him an eternity, the balloon struck the branches of a tree, and went crashing through the limbs. The ropes and trapeze bars catching in the limbs somewhat diminished the rapidity of the descent, but still the velocity was terrific. Crushing through the branches the balloon fell to the ground, the aeronaut landing on his back in a heap of briars. His pants were torn, and his legs lacerated by the briars, but beyond this he escaped without injury. His escape from a frightful death is simply miraculous. Rising from his thorny couch, Donaldson, still cool and nerves little shaken by his terrible mishap, took a survey of the situation. He had fallen on the edge of a swamp near a field five miles from Norfolk. On examining the balloon he found a large rent extending from the top to the bottom. Rolling it up he started for assistance, securing which he next procured a conveyance and returned to Norfolk.

A MISTAKE.—"Man wants but little here below, nor wants that little long," is a libel; man wants everything he can see, or hear of, and never is willing to let go of his grab. Whenever you find a man who is thoroughly satisfied with what he has got, you will find either an idiot, or one who has tried hard to get some more and couldn't do it.—The older a man grows the more wantful he bekums; as his hold on life slackens, his pinch on a dollar grows grippy.—*Josh Billings.*

THE Rochester Spy says: "An Ohio man, who visited the western part of this township recently, says he saw Jake Sperry nailing two trees together to make a stick long enough for his cook stove. That region is heavily timbered with Canada thistles."—This poverty of soil is almost equal to that of Cape Cod, where a mullein and bull-thistle make a grove.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

Saturday Morning, : : Feb. 10, 1872.

THE proceedings of the Legislature thus far have been confined mainly to the passage of special laws. A bill was reported in the House on Tuesday providing for the calling of a convention to amend the constitution. It provides for an election of delegates on the 14th of May and the meeting of the convention on the 13th of June. The number of members is fixed at ninety-nine, sixty-six to be elected in the Senatorial districts—two for each Senator—and thirty-three to be elected at large—each elector to vote for eighteen, but not to cast more than one vote for each person. The pay of each delegate to be $1,000 and mileage. The Congressional apportionment bill has not yet been reported. The Local Option bill, as well as a new State license bill, are yet in the hands of the committee.

"HERE'S RICHNESS FOR YOU!"—Andrew Johnson, at the special instance and request of U. S. Grant, appointed the father of the latter, Jesse R. Grant, to the office of Postmaster at Covington, Kentucky. When Grant became President he re appointed his father to the same office, much to the disgust of the people of Covington, who were strongly impressed with the manifest unfitness of the old gentleman for a proper and efficient discharge of the duties of the position. It so happened that a short time ago Jesse R Grant was unfortunately stricken with paralysis, which completely unfitted him for his place. What did his son, the President, do. Instead of promptly re leaving him and selecting his successor, he appointed one Shadford Easton as superintendent of the office, at a salary of $1,500 a year, retaining his father at $3,000 per annum Why is this thus, as Artemus Ward was wont to say? Did any former President ever stoop so low as that? How insensible Grant must be to public reproach when he, rolling in wealth suddenly acquired, thus pensions his own father on the public treasury—Of all the instances of nepotism that have rendered Grant's administration so notorious, this last is the coolest and most unblushing. And yet the man who is capable of doing these things is called the "Hero President" and sometimes the "Second Washington."

HENRY W. GRAY took his seat in the Senate on the second day after the special election That night the republican members held a caucus and the Philadelphia papers of the next morning contained the statement that Elisha W. Davis and Harry White, *par nobile fratrum*, made an unsuccessful effort in the caucus to commit the republican Senators *against* receiving Col M'Clure's petition, when it should be presented to the Senate, contesting Gray's election. Davis has denied publicly in the Senate that he did so, but White has not seen proper to do likewise. The presumption, therefore, is that the charge was true, especially so as it would be in perfect keeping with many of his former scurvy tricks as a Senator. The Philadelphia *Day*, a radical paper, in referring to this choking off movement in the caucus, disposes of Harry White as follows:

"But enough is known to show that Gen. White is a sadly inconsistant statesman, and his inconsistency is so very glaring that it might properly be termed downright dishonesty. At least, it shows that General White cannot be relied upon as an adherent to principle, and that he is not a fit man to be Governor of this or any other commonwealth. He is only a small, huckstering politician, and narrow partisan, who deems party trickery and trumpery superior to truth, honor and public duty. We entertain very grave doubts about Gen. White's success in the gubernatorial line. The people are becoming tired of elevating low politicians to high places. The small-fry statesmen will have to stand aside soon and give place to men of brains and principle, and such men as White will be ordered to the rear."

NO MORE conclusive evidence could be wanted of the utter demoralization of the radical press, than is afforded by the delight and gratification it has expressed over the fraudulent election of Henry W. Gray in the Fourth Senatorial district. It indicates the reverse of a high tone of political morality, and is a public endorsement of the odious doctrine, that in a political contest the end to be attained justifies the means employed, however illegal and disgraceful they may have been. The outrageous scenes of personal violence and rowdyism that were enacted at the election of the delegates to the nominating convention, as well as those who characterized the convention itself, were boldly denounced and held up to public execration by all the republican papers in Philadelphia, with two exceptions. The frauds on the ballot-box on the day of the election—the shameless operations of repeaters, rounders and ruffians, urged on and sanctioned by radical police officers—the lawless conduct of the city officials, three-fourths of whom deserted their posts of duty and made their headquarters in the district for the purpose of engaging in their nefarious game of fraud and villainy—all of this has been exposed and sternly rebuked by the radical press of the city, but has met with no response from the country journals of that party. On the contrary, they have gloried in the shame and have all treated Gray's election as a victory of which they might well feel proud They have no word of censure—no language of disapproval—for fraudulent voting, or any of the infamous practices resorted to by the various corrupt rings to cheat and defraud the honest expression of the people, and to count in the candidate who will prostitute his official position in the Senate by sanctioning their corrupt and plundering schemes. That they would have smashed the ballot-boxes and clubbed decent people away from the polls in order to prevent the election of a democrat, would have been consistent with their peculiar mode of conducting elections in that city, but that they would so turn upon A. K. M'Clure, a life-long Whig and by far the ablest man of the republican party in Pennsylvania, shows them to be devoid of every feeling of political honor. Col. M'Clure has commenced a vigorous legal warfare against the scoundrels who make it a business to cheat at elections and tamper with their purity. And if he will pursue them to the bitter end, as he declares he will, and convict and punish them to the utmost extremity of the law, he will have done the public an invaluable service.

The Missouri Convention.

That branch of the Republican party in Missouri opposed not only to the renomination, but also to the re-election, of Grant, held a State Convention at Jefferson city, the capital, on the 24th of January. The convention was largely attended and embraced among its delegates many of the leading and influential members of what was once the radical party of that State This Missouri movement possesses great significance, and is a fair notice to Grant that there is serious work ahead The convention resolved to hold a National Mass Convention at Cincinnati, on the first Monday of next May. The proposed convention will doubtless be an imposing body both in point of numbers and intelligence, because the same feeling of disgust for and opposition to the present jobbing and corrupt administration that has taken so strong a hold on the liberal minded republicans of Missouri, exists to a very great extent in the ranks of that party in every other State in the Union.

In referring to this anti-Grant movement in the republican party, Horace Greeley, whose competency to scent danger from afar will not be questioned, expresses the opinion that the Cincinnati Convention "*may name the next President.*" Be that as it may, it is the beginning of a political revolt which promises to assume immense proportions and to be carried on with unyielding spirit and determination. We herewith publish the resolutions adopted by the Missouri convention. They express the settled convictions of a vast majority of the people of the country. It would be difficult we think for a democrat to make any substantial improvement on the views and policy they set forth.

"*Resolved*, That we, the Liberal Republicans of Missouri, faithful now, as we were in the dark days of the war, to the vital principles of true Republicanism, by no act or word will endanger the rightful sovereignty of the Union, emancipation, equality of civil rights or enfranchisement. To those established facts now embodied in the Constitution we claim the loyalty of all good citizens.

"*Resolved*, That true and lasting peace can come only from such profound reconciliation as enfranchisement has wrought in this State, nor can those governments be pure or great in which tax-payers have no active part. We therefore demand, with equal suffrage for all, complete amnesty for all, that the intellect and experience of every State may be welcomed to active service for the common welfare.

"*Resolved*, That no form of taxation is just or wise which puts needless burdens upon the people. We demand a genuine reform of tariff, so that those duties shall be removed which in addition to the revenue yielded to the Treasury involve an increase in the price of domestic products and consequent tax for the benefit of favored interests.

"*Resolved*, That the shameless abuse of Government patronage for the control of conventions and elections, whether in the interest of an individual faction or of a party, with its consequent corruption and demoralization of political life, demands a thorough and genuine reform of the public service. Those who would suppress investigation forget they owe a higher duty to the country than to any party. We honor those Senators whose courageous course has compelled the disclosure of gross misdeeds, and they deserve the thanks and hearty support of all good citizens.

"*Resolved*, That local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized authority; it is time to stop the growing encroachments of the executive power; the use of coercion or bribery to ratify a treaty; the packing of a Supreme Court to relieve rich corporations; the seating of members of Congress not elected by the people; the resort to unconstitutional laws to cure the Ku Klux disorder, irreligion or intemperance; and the surrender of individual freedom to those who ask that the practice or creed of some shall be the law of all. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the nation the return to the methods of peace and the limitations of power.

"*Resolved*, That true Republicanism makes it not the less our duty to expose corruption, denounce the usurpation of power and work for reforms necessary for the public welfare. The times demand an uprising of honest citizens to sweep from power men who prostitute the name of any honored party to selfish interests. We therefore invite all Republicans who desire the reform herein set forth to meet in National Mass Convention at the city of Cincinnati, on the first Monday of May next, at noon, there to take such action as our convictions of duty and public exigencies may require."

—A terrible powder-mill explosion took place at Xenia, Ohio, on Monday last, and the following named persons were instantly killed: Arthur Mero, David Conley (colored), William Hobbins, and John Ballard. Henry Duncan (colored) was wounded in the head, and will probably die. Samuel Miner was blown across the mill race, and his hearing partially destroyed. Others were badly stunned, barely escaping with their lives. All the killed were men with families.—Twenty to twenty-five tons of powder exploded. The company's loss is estimated at $25,000.

—Five men entered Horton's mine, about five miles from Pittston, on Tuesday last, to make repairs, it having been closed since January 1. A door to a chamber filled with gas was opened, and the gas took fire from the workmen's lamps. Three of the men were killed instantly, and the other two very seriously injured. One was blown a distance of 150 feet and crushed to a jelly. Another had his head severed completely from his body and the other man was burned to a crisp.

MARTIN JOHN SPALDING, Primate of the Catholic Church in the United States and Archbishop of the Baltimore Diocese, after a protracted illness died on Wednesday afternoon last at 5 o'clock, at the Archepiscopal residence. The funeral will take place on Monday, at 1 o'clock. He was in the sixty-second year of his age.

Letter from Ireland--No. 12.

[Correspondence of Cambria Freeman.]

DUBLIN CITY, IRELAND, Jan. 24, 1872.

DEAR MAC—Leaving Cashel by the evening train, I was not long in reaching

KILKENNY,

but as it was night when I entered it I could not see the romantic views surrounding it. Next morning I was up bright and early, when I went to see the Cathedral of St. Canice, the Castle, and other very imposing structures, coming into almost every view from the unevenness of the ground and the happily chosen sites of all these edifices—Kilkenny, like Limerick, is divided into two parts—the Irish and English towns. Any one versed in Irish history need not be told of the very important active part the inhabitants of this city and neighborhood took during the ruthless wars of the godless Queen Bess and the cruel Cromwell. The Irish princes, aided by the priests and bishops, formed themselves into what is known as the "Kilkenny Confederation" and directed the military campaign against British soldiers and usurping kings. Kilkenny Castle has been lately modernised within and unmodernised without. It is now inhabited by one of the Ormond family. The gardens and conservatories surrounding are laid out in princely magnificence, and indeed we shall not soon forget our pleasurable recollection of it, as the sights and scenes amidst which this historical old castle stands, overhanging the beautiful Nore, could not be surpassed for picturesque richness and lovely landscapes. From the Castle I went to the hill opposite, which is crowned with the noble Cathedral of St. Canice, one of the most beautiful masses of architecture in Ireland. The hill on which it stands is covered with stately old trees, which hide and disclose the old towers very picturesquely, the tall shaft of the famous old Round Tower soaring above all, the approach to which is by a long and ancient stone staircase. I am not a good hand to describe architecture, else I could fill a page with a description of this vast sacred pile. Four painted windows illuminate each aisle and the upper part of the nave is lighted by five quatrefoil windows. Many ancient, costly monuments are erected in the side aisle to the honored memory of the many good and holy prelates who lived here centuries ago. In the north transept, I believe, is the chair or throne of the good St. Kieran. It consists of a stone seat with gracefully curving arms of upright stone. But hold, I fear I am too long among ruins; so, lest I may RUIN myself, I will leave them.

I could not attempt to give anything like a correct sketch in the limited space of a newspaper of the many Abbeys and other sacred ruins in which this place abounds. Here it is that Banuin, one of the first of Irish novelists, was born. Who has not heard of "Kilkenny cats," "its fire without smoke," and "its water without mud."—Well I could see no difference in the cats from any other of the feline tribe, but I did in its bright, clear, crystal, cool water and in its black coal. Lest I may tire my readers, I will travel on to

WATERFORD,

which I entered over a long wooden bridge. It was evening when I arrived and the broad quay, lined with lighted lamps, reflecting their clear light on the river, and showing a row of tall buildings on one side, gave me a promise of a fine city; and indeed I was not disappointed. Opposite the town is a very steep hill, which of course I climbed up in order to have a view of the surrounding scenes. From it Waterford looks beautiful, and the banks of the Suir, above and below the long bridge, are very bold and striking. The broad bosom of the river was covered with large vessels, steamers, and small sailing craft; the quay was thronged with people and vehicles; the sun peeped out, and the scene altogether, with its background of fine hills, was beautiful in the extreme. This city at one time was called *Cuan-na-Frioth*, or "Haven of the Sun," and later, *Gleann na-Gleodh*, or "Valley of Lamentation," from the many fierce conflicts that took place between the ancient Irish and Danes. Near the lower end of the quay is Reginald's Tower, an old Danish structure. Near where the Suir, the Nore and the Barrow enter Waterford harbor is situated Dunbrody Abbey, a venerable and extensive monument of antiquity. It is now badly injured by the tooth of time, and the hands of barbarous despoilers, but is still an interesting specimen of ecclesiastical architecture. The next I visited was Dismore Castle, or the castle of the big fort, which stands on a commanding position overlooking the Blackwater river. The gardens, walks and lawns around it are laid out with exquisite taste. Near the Castle is a beautiful promenade leading to the very brink of the precipice which overhangs the Blackwater, and from which there is a commanding view of the deep vale below, and the eye is carried along numerous vistas opening among the mountains beyond. Along the banks of the lovely Blackwater are bold, verdant, graceful gems of beautiful structures, offring in its whole length as great a variety of enjoyable scenery as one could wish to look upon. In Waterford city was born the talented, silver-tongued Cicero of Irish orators, Thomas Meagher, but whose bones now lie in the bottom of the dark Missouri river. His father lives here at present, a noble specimen of the Celtic race. The career of the ill-fated Meagher is known to most of your readers. He was a poet, orator, patriot and soldier, and though he led on the gallant Irish Brigade when our country was menaced by our Southern brethren, yet our Useless President refuses young Meagher a cadetship in West Point, although he would confer such a favor on a negro or a son of Brigham, the Mormon. Peace to the honored remains of the gallant Thomas Francis!

Our next trip was through a very fine farming district till we reached

BORRIS,

in Carlow county. This is a very neat and thriving village of about one thousand souls. It can boast of some well stocked stores, doing a thriving business. In the centre of the town is the fine parish church with its sweet-toned organ. Its thrifty, tasty inhabitants are as good specimens of the Celtic race as one could wish to find. Borris is surrounded by some well laid out and highly cultivated farms, watered by the winding Barrow. The secret of such well-fenced, well drained and well cultivated farms is, that the farmers have long leases of their land—a rare blessing in this misgoverned country. In the distance one can see the Blackstairs mountains, now covered with a white, downy quilt, lifting their tall heads till they seem to peep into the azure canopy. Within a few minutes walk of Borris is the princely residence and demesnes of Arthur Kavanagh,

THE ARMLESS AND LEGLESS M. P.

I sent in my card to know if I could "interview" this human curiosity—but I was told he was just after starting out on a shooting excursion; so I bit my lip and turned away. As I was sauntering along I was accosted by a well-dressed and intelligent looking young man, whose name I discovered after was the distinctively Irish patronymic of MURPHY. From him I learned all about Kavanagh, M. P. His head and body do not differ much from the general run of men, and he even sports whiskers. His "stumps" of arms are about five inches long, and his under "stumps" about six inches. He has no sign of nails, toes or fingers, and yet he can hunt, shoot and lop branches off trees. When he goes out he is placed and tied in something like a basket, which is fastened on the saddle, while he holds the reins with his stunted stumps. He cares not for any fence, no matter how high. When he goes a-chopping he has a little hatchet which he gets fastened by a soft leathern strap to one of the stumps, (arm stumps, I mean,) and then he works away like a good fellow.—Some years ago he had a horse so trained that he could plant a gun between its ears and fire away as often as he pleased. This trained beast used even to go up and down stairs, but some short time since it went the way of all flesh. He can drive a quill with the agility of an expert, but I should think his writing must be *stumpy*, as he holds the pen between his stumpy arms while he signs receipts for his numerous tenantry. He has an income of over one hundred and eighty thousand dollars a year. A few years ago he was elected a member of the London Parliament, and did not fail to take his seat and his oath. He is always accompanied by a man-servant. He is a lineal descendant of the traitor Dermod McMurrough, who was the first to invite the English over to this country. My sketch would not be complete if I did not mention that he is married to a woman remarkable for her beauty, and I was told that they have six children. His demesnes are about three miles in length, mostly walled in by stone walls about eight feet high. Like himself, it is a great curiosity. It can beat to pieces Barnum's Museum. He has some of the finest stock that money can purchase, and has even a rare specimen of cattle called the "sacred cows," a black bear, Guinia fowls, swans in an artificial pond, and lots of other things too numerous to specify. Any of the readers of the FREEMAN that may happen next summer to take a trip to Ireland, let them be sure to come this way, and they cannot fail to be pleased with their journey, for they will see a rich, picturesque country and a born curiosity, and will meet a generous, hospitable crowd of Irish peasantry.

I fear I have outwritten my limits, so I will wind up lest you and your readers will tell me to shut up.

Yours, dear Mac, very truly,

ERIONACH.

How a Frozen Man Feels.

The Paris, Kentucky, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* writes: Last night (January 29) Dr. J. T. McMillan, a young dentist of this place, who was returning from a visit to North Middletown, a small country village of this county, (situated about ten miles northeast from here,) was found by a negro man employed by Mr. Frank Ford, and who was returning from Paris, about half-past nine o'clock, in an insensible condition, and almost frozen to death. We give the doctor's own account of his journey, and his miraculous escape from the icy clutches of the grim monster:

"I started from North Middletown at 6½ o'clock, with sufficient wrapping, as I thought to protect me from the cold. After having proceeded about three miles on my journey, my feet became very cold. By stamping my feet upon the floor of the buggy I imagined I was perfectly warm, as my feet troubled me no longer, and the cold sensation through my body ceased. I however, felt dull and sleepy, like a man who is drunk. I didn't care for anything. At this point I believe I began to freeze, and ought to have known it, but felt so comfortable that I did not examine my situation. After I had driven about three miles farther my hat was blown off, but, being in a hurry to reach Paris, I did not stop to hunt for it. When I had proceeded perhaps a mile further, letting the reins lie in the bottom of the buggy, and paying no attention to my driving my horse shied off the side of the road and ran upon a rock pile. I then attempted to get the lines and pull him off, when I discovered I had lost the entire use of my right and could barely use my left hand; with this one I attempted to pull him off the rocks, but the buggy wheels being locked, I could not do it. I then got out of my buggy, and in doing so struck the bridge of my nose across the wheel and cut it severely. I then went to the head of the horse, took hold of the bit and attempted to pull him around, but he would not move. I then commenced to unharness him, with the expectation of pulling the buggy off the rocks myself, feeling all the time very sleepy. When I had almost completed the task of unhitching the horse from the buggy the desire for sleep became so great that I could bear it no longer, and I laid down upon the rocks by the side of the horse and went to sleep. I must have lain there some fifteen or thirty minutes, when I was aroused by the boy who found me. Upon asking me where he should take me, I told him to Paris, still not being aware of my critical condition. Upon arriviving in Paris my feet were put in cold water, which entirely, I think, cured them, as they do not hurt me this morning. My left hand does not give me much pain, and I think will be all right in a few days; but the right hand was badly frozen, nothing seemed to do it any good, and I am afraid I shall lose three, if not all four, of my fingers. Last night when I arrived in I could give no account of myself, but this morning I remember every incident."

The Torments of Life—Consumption.

Chronic diseases may be justly esteemed the torments of life. With a lingering and consuming fever they waste by degrees one function after another, until the whole are exhausted and ready to succumb. Their unfortunate victim may not be racked with that intenser anguish peculiar to acute maladies, but he is nevertheless a constant and continuous sufferer, which, if summed up in the aggregate, would more than outweigh the most fearful of acute diseases These chronic diseases all have a starting point; they will either increase in violence until they culminate in an acute disease, or until the constitution is a wreck, or they will gradually get better of themselves, and a spontaneous cure will take place. This seldom happens, and if it does, it only shows that nature is kinder to us than we have been to ourselves. The proper course to pursue is to apply to some one who has made chronic diseases the study of his life. If a cure be possible, such a person will be sure to cure you. Do not go after quacks and charlatans, or traveling, unknown medicine men, but seek out some good home physician; make inquiry as to his ability and experience and the cures he has made; if possible, see those who have been cured by him. In consumptive diseases this is doubly important. Read DR. KEYSER's treatise on chronic lung diseases; you will find some real cures in it, made by DR. KEYSER's LUNG CURE. If you read it, it cannot fail to convince you that he understands the subject and treats the diseases knowingly and scientifically.—Price of DR. KEYSER's LUNG CURE $1 50 per bottle, or four bottles sent anywhere for $5. DR. KEYSER's office and consulting rooms, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, from 10 A. M until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and on Saturdays until 9 at night.

THE proprietors of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT, PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS, and SHERIDAN'S CAVALRY CONDITION POWDERS, have published a readable and instructive pamphlet, which may be had FREE at the stores.

RUFUS CHAPMAN of Liberty, Maine, had a stiff leg bent at the knee, limbered and strengthened by the ease of JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT.

Notes of a Brief Pleasure Tour.

Special Correspondence of the Cambria Freeman.

SUMMERHILL TWP., FEB. —, 1872.

DEAR FREEMAN—In my last epistle I promised you an account of an excursion from which I had just returned. I forthwith proceed with my proposed task, but your readers must not expect as racy a letter from me as they are occasionally favored with from the pen of the inimitable "MacShare."

But to proceed. I had previously determined that the XXIVth anniversary of my advent into this terrestrial state should not go by without a pleasure trip. With that object in view I got aboard the Mail west on the night of the 9th ult., and, after a tedious ride, found myself for the first time in the city of

PITTSBURGH,

where I put up for the night at the St. James. On the following day I took a stroll through the city, of which, as your readers are supposed to be familiar therewith, I will not enter into an extended notice. Suffice it to say, that my idea of Pittsburgh fell far short of the reality. But, my passion for travel not being as yet satiated, I secured a berth on a westward bound train, and was soon beyond the limits of my native State, and fast hastening across the plains of Ohio. My observing faculties were rendered somewhat faulty by the approach of night; nevertheless, I continued to peer through the window of our traveling coach upon the extensive landscape, interspersed here and there with small oak-covered hills, and the remainder dotted with farm houses, all wearing the semblance of thrift and prosperity. Suddenly I was aroused from my reverie by the announcement, "Alliance! twenty minutes for supper!" I accordingly alighted, and having partaken of a hasty repast at the "Southbeck House," returned to my place and was soon leaving Alliance in the rear. By the way, I must not forget to notice this city, although my chances of observation were necessarily limited. Alliance is situated at the intersection of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago and the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railways, and has a population of about eight thousand—has several churches and institutions of learning, besides rolling mills, car shops, and various other manufactories.

After our departure from Alliance I had no chance to make observations, owing to the darkness of the night, so I contented myself as best I could till 8:30 p. m., when we arrived at

CLEVELAND,

where, owing to the lateness of the hour, I had to defer observations until the morrow, when I rambled leisurely along the principal streets and took note of many of the public buildings, etc Cleveland is a flourishing city, situated on the shore of Lake Erie, at the junction of the Atlantic and Western Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, and Indianapolis and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railways, and contains, according to the last census, a population of 92,000 inhabitants. Unlike Pittsburgh, Cleveland is a remarkably clean city. The streets are broad and are generally lined on both sides with shade trees. The sidewalks are paved with large flag stones, closely fitted together, and several of the principal streets have the Nicholson pavement, street railways, and other modern improvements. There are several parks in different parts of the city, besides the public square in the center of which stands Perry's monument surmounted by a life-size statue of that distinguished officer, whose naval victory on Lake Erie earned for him a reputation second to none for daring and brilliant achievement. Cleveland is to some extent a manufacturing place, and contains rolling mills, woolen mills, pipe factories, car shops, etc., but its principal staple export is the merchandise of dry goods, groceries, etc. The Clevelanders pride themselves especially on the beauty of their city, their public buildings and private residences. Of the former I mention as worthy of note the Union Depot, which is said to be the largest and best structure of its kind in the country; the Marine Hospital, the Court House, P O Building, the Weddell and Kennard Houses, and a host of others too numerous to detail. The beauty of its private residences is wonderful. Euclid Avenue, which is noted as the residence of the aristocracy of Cleveland, has to be seen before you can form any idea of its magnificence. I have been told Parisians admit that it cannot be surpassed in beauty by their own beautiful city. On the west of the Cuyahoga river is Ohio city. In this place, on an eminence, is the reservoir, into which is forced by an engine, located several hundred yards nearer the lake, the water necessary to supply the city. That your readers may be able to form an idea of the reservoir, I will describe it as best I can: It is a mound in the shape of a ——— of a pyramid. Its dimensions I take to be about 450 by 800 feet, about 50 feet in hight, and the inclination is an angle of 45 degrees. The basin in the interior is fed by a pipe some thirty inches in diameter. The water used is taken from the edge of the lake and is somewhat impregnated with waste oil from the docks. To remedy this obnoxious feature a tunnel is being driven a distance of two miles out into the lake, by means of which it is designed to furnish pure water.

From the reservoir we went to see the shipping in the harbor, or, more properly, in the river. Quite a number of sailing boats, steamboats, and one steamship, lie at anchor here, awaiting the opening of navigation. In sight of the shipping is the storm signal, by which notice is given of the approach of storms with infallible accuracy; so that if any craft should venture out despite this warning, and disaster befall it, the owners alone would be the losers

Having now given you as good an idea of the various interesting objects as my power of description will permit, I will make a few observations concerning the inhabitants. The people of Cleveland, from what I can judge, are as industrious, sober, honest and peaceable a community as there is to be found anywhere. Everybody appears to be minding his own business, without bothering himself about that of his neighbor, which is more than can be said of some communities I wot of.

From Cleveland I turned my face homeward and on my return trip the first place I visited was

NEWBURG,

a town of some four or five thousand inhabitants, distant from the city about six miles. In this place there are several rolling mills and a steel rail mill. It was here the Grand Duke Alexis stopped on his tour to witness the process of making steel rails. Newburg has also several churches, an insane asylum, and various other institutions. From this place we took the Atlantic and Ohio Rail Road to

YOUNGSTOWN,

or, more properly, to Warren, the road from Warren to Youngstown being only a branch of the above named thoroughfare. There are a great many rolling mills and coal and ore mines along the line of this route—this part of Ohio being considerably hilly. The coal found in this region does not contain any sulphur, and consequently is used in furnaces without being coked. Youngstown has a great many manufactories, the most interesting of which is a nail factory, where nails of all sizes, from a brad to a railroad spike, are made. The process of nail-making is one well worth seeing. The iron is first rolled into plates and these plates are cut into pieces of about a foot in length and of various breadths, according to the length of the nail to be made. These small plates are next taken to the cutters, which are complications of machinery, the dimensions of each being above four feet long by two feet broad and three feet high, and are ranged in a gang of a couple of dozen and worked by an engine near at hand. At each of these cutters is seated a man or boy, who is armed with a holder with which he turns one of these plates over and over about sixty times a minute, and every turn thrusting it under a constantly moving cutter, which cuts off a nail at each stroke, and the next you see of it is in the form of a finished nail under the machine, from which it is taken and put through a constantly revolving heated cylinder, which ejects it tempered and ready for use. The process of making railroad spikes is somewhat different. A bar of iron about eight feet long is thrust half its length into a furnace and left there until it is red hot. It is then taken out and shoved into the cutter, which cuts off a spike and heads and points it, and then drops it under the machine—all in about two seconds of time.

Youngstown, besides manufacturing establishments, has many public buildings, churches and school houses, and is a town of considerable commercial importance. In the centre of town is a monument of marble, some twenty feet in hight, in commemmoration of its soldiers who fell in the late war. On the sides of this is inscribed the names of various important battles, and on the top is a statue representing a soldier on guard. Having seen everything of importance at this place, I procured a ticket to Pittsburgh and was soon once more on Pennsylvania's soil, and after due time reached home in good health and spirits, much pleased with my first excursion and considerably wiser if not better for my experience abroad. And now, having said my say as best I could, I close for the present, hoping that when I take my next tramp, which by the way may be ere long, I shall be able to present your readers with a more entertaining history of my rambles. Till then I remain

Yours, apologetically, SOLTERO.

News of the Week.

—It costs Greenville (Mich.) lawyers $25 to call the court a d—d fool.

—Iron has gone up one dollar a ton. The best quality now sells at $38.

—The negroes are still turbulent and threatening in Chicot county, Arkansas.

—Three distinct shocks of earthquake were felt at Winona, Michigan, on the 6th.

—Thos. A. Scott's salaries from the various railroads with which he is connected amount to $150,000 annually.

—Buffalo Bill has received a magnificent diamond breastpin from Alexis, and at last accounts was negotiating for a shirt.

—A widow lady in Louisville has buried five husbands, the last of whom, previous to his death, had buried the same number of wives.

—The Pennsylvania State debt is about $20,000,000. The amount paid off during the last five years has averaged $1,144,888 yearly.

—An old woman, aged 94, arrived at St. Albans, Vt., last Friday, from Ireland, having traveled "all the way alone," to join her daughter.

—Hon. Garrett Davis, senator from Kentucky, is lying dangerously ill at Washington. The physicians have but slight hopes of his recovery.

—A gentleman in the East has sent a $50 note to the wife of every Presbyterian missionary west of the Mississippi whose address he could obtain.

—The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company has secured a lease of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. This is an important link in the chain of Southern connections.

—It is reported that a large portion of Helena, Arkansas, was destroyed by fire on the 5th. The telegraph lines are prostrated by the storm and nothing definite is known.

—An explosion of fire damp took place on Tuesday last at the Morton mine, four miles below Pittston, Pa., by which three men were killed and fifteen suffocated. The latter will recover.

—The motion for a new trial in the case of Henry Ward, of Towanda, Pa., found guilty of manslaughter in killing Wesley E Strader, is denied, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

—The only survivor of the United States Senate of 1837 8, is the Hon. William Allen, of Ohio. Clay and Webster were among the members of that Senate, and added to its dignity and statesmanship.

—The Philadelphia *Age* says: "Upon investigation it has been discovered that deficiencies exist in nearly all Departments of the Federal Government, the largest item being in the War Department."

—A Cincinnati woman, whose curiosity led her to take a peep into a small-pox pest house, caught the disease and was so badly disfigured by it that her lover broke their engagement and she has since died of grief.

—The Deputy Sheriff of Ontario county, New York, arrested Lewis Junior, a negro, in Scranton, on the charge of having murdered a woman in 1868, and also with having attempted to poison his wife in January last.

—Pennsylvania has more post offices than any other State of the Union. The number of post offices in Pennsylvania is 2,893, and in New York, 2,690. The whole army of postmasters in the United States amounts to 30,046.

—George Brown, who attempted to kill his wife at Allegan, recently, has been sent to the State prison for 30 years. The deed was committed on Saturday, the 7th ult; on Tuesday he was captured, held to answer on Wednesday, and sentenced on Thursday.

—A clerk in the Boston Post office is said to be a defaulter to the amount of $35,000.—His name is Marshall S. P. Low, aged twenty six, unmarried, and has been employed three years in the mailing department on a salary of $6,000 year. He has confessed.

—William Thompson, aged eighty, once the wealthiest banker of New Orleans, and General Jackson's adjutant, was found by the police in a small office in Broadway, New York, last Sunday night, "sick, destitute and starving." He was removed to the hospital.

—Wm. Hergesheimer dropped dead on the 19th ultimo, while on his way home from Quakertown, Pa., whither he had gone to take out a warrant for the arrest of his wife's paramour. The latter individual attempted to commit suicide by swallowing matches and saltpetre.

—A Lowell, Mass., woman fell asleep during the progress of a prayer meeting last Thursday evening, and when she awoke the meeting and the doors were closed, and she found herself a prisoner. She was confined in the sanctuary till noon the next day, when the sexton arrived just as she had succeeded in crawling through one of the cellar windows.

—A tender, baggage-car, and three passenger-cars of the Washington accomodation train on the Missouri Pacific railroad were thrown from the track on Monday morning and tumbled down an embankment three miles west of Merawee, Mo. Some sixty passengers were on the train, about half of whom were more or less injured, but none fatally. The accident was caused by a displaced rail.

—Two Carroll county (Ga.) boys, aged respectively 18 and 17, and who are at present living with their grandfather, not far from Carrollton, made, during the past year alone, seven bales of cotton, averaging five hundred pounds; five hundred bushels of corn, four thousand bundles of fodder, besides cultivating ten acres in oats, making in all products amounting to about fifteen hundred dollars at present prices.

—Lavinia Labire, of Erie, Pa., after being poor but honest for three-score years and ten, at the advanced age of three quarters of a century endeavored to ensconce herself in the lap of luxury by toying with the handwriting of a rich old gentleman in the neighborhood and signing his name to a check for $10,000. She took his name in vain, however, and a check has been put to further proceedings of a similar nature.

—A Zanesville paper tells of a young couple bent so eagerly on matrimony that they drove twenty-three miles in an open wagon, with the thermometer seventeen degrees below zero, to get a certificate. Their hands, feet, noses, and ears were all more or less frost-bitten; but they got thawed out and united. They then started to drive back again, and have not since been heard of. Probably a coolness arose between them and they ran away from home and each other.

New Advertisements.



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The only RELIABLE GIFT DISTRIBUTION in the country!

$60,000.00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

153rd REGULAR MONTHLY

Gift Enterprise!

To be drawn Monday, Feb. 19th, 1872.

Two Grand Capitals of

$5,000 each in Greenbacks!

Two Prizes $1,000 } each in GREENBACKS
Five Prizes $500
Ten Prizes $100

Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600.
One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $500!
TEN FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, WORTH $100 EACH!
Five Heavy Cased Gold Hunting Watches and Heavy Gold Chains, worth $300 each!
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TEN LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, worth $100 each!
800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each.
Ladies' Gold Leontine and Gent's Gold Vest Chains, Solid and Double-Plated Silver Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts, 6,000. Tickets Limited to 60,000.

AGENTS WANTED to Sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be given.

SINGLE TICKETS $1; SIX TICKETS $5; TWELVE TICKETS $10; TWENTY-FIVE TICKETS $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. 5th St. CINCINNATI, O.

HISTORY OF

The Great Fires

In CHICAGO and the WEST by Rev. E. J. GOODSPEED, D.D., of Chicago. Only complete history. 700 8vo. pages; 60 engravings. 20000 already sold. Price $2.50. 2000 agents made in 20 days. Profits go to sufferers. AGENTS WANTED. H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, N. York.

[INCORPORATED 1866.]

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AGENTS Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than anything else. Business light and permanent. Particulars free. G. STINSON & CO., *Fine Art Publishers*, Portland, Maine.

OPIUM EATERS! $500 Reward for any case of opium habit our Antidote will not cure. No pain or inconvenience. Sent on receipt of $3.00. S. G. ARMSTRONG, M. D., Healing Institute, Berrien Springs, Mich.

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A SURE CURE for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. A copy sent free to all applicants by mail. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.

NEW SEEDS AND PLANTS
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Our Seed and Plant Catalogues for '72,
Numbering 175 pages, and containing
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Each worth twice the cost of Catalogues, mailed to all applicants on receipt of 25 cents.
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NOTICE IN PARTITION.—To Michael Albert McDermit, son of full age of Henry McDermit, deceased one of the heirs and legal representatives of Michael McDermit, dec'd: Take notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of Michael McDermit, late of Clearfield township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, dec'd, on **Thursday, the 29th day of February next**, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same at which time and place you are requested to attend, if you think proper.
W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Jan. 24, 1872.

PRIVATE SALE—REAL ESTATE.—The conjoint interests of the undersigned (heirs of Peter Scanlan, dec'd,) in the Farm late of said decedent, containing **167 Acres**, more or less, situated in Cambria township, is offered for sale on private terms. Said Farm is in an excellent state of cultivation, and has thereon erected a large Brick House, good Frame Bank Barn, &c. Also, pure water, choice fruit, etc. Terms reasonable. Other desirable information can be obtained from JOSEPH HOGUE, or from either of the undersigned.
JANE CRAMER,
JAMES SCANLAN,
SARAH ELLEN SCANLAN.
☞ If the Farm is not sold before March 15th it will then be offered for rent for one year.
Cambria Twp., Feb. 10, 1872.-3t.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The undersigned offer at private sale their fine FARM in Allegheny township, between Chest Springs and Loretto, (3 miles from each place,) containing **167 Acres**, more or less, about 135 Acres cleared and the remainder under heavy timber. Good improvements—Dwelling House, Barn, Sheep House, Blacksmith Shop, and all other needed outbuildings. There is an excellent Orchard of choice fruit on the premises and abundance of pure water in all the fields. The property will be sold for $5,250—$3,000 in hand and balance in two years, with interest.—Call on the premises, or write to
C. & B. SHIELDS, Loretto, Pa.
Jan. 20, 1872.-tf.

CHERRYTREE MALE AND FEMALE COLLEGE.—This popular Institution will open for the summer session on the first Monday of May, 1872, under the instruction of a corps of competent teachers, in the College buildings in the pleasant village of Cherrytree, Indiana county, Penna. Course of instruction thorough, vocal and instrumental music included. Good boarding furnished at from $2.50 to $3.50 per week. For further information apply to either of the undersigned
DIRECTORS.
Hon. R. H. M'Cormick, H. B. Kinports, John Easen, | Dr. E. Brallier, Dr. A. R. Lovelace.
Cherrytree, Feb. 3, 1872.-3m.

FINE FARM AND SUMMER RESORT FOR RENT.—The well known and admirably located property owned and occupied by the undersigned, situated in Washington township, Cambria county, on the Turnpike, one mile west of Cresson, is offered for rent on reasonable terms. The Farm and Buildings are in excellent condition, the property being in every way suited to the accommodation of city visitors during the summer months, for which purpose it is now used.



MRS. ALICE SMYTH.
Cresson, Feb. 3, 1872.-6t.

WM. H. SECHLER, Ebensburg. T. R. SCANLAN, Carrolltown.

SECHLER & SCANLAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.
☞ Advice given in English and German.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row.—All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [10-14.tf.]

Cambria Freeman.

SATURDAY, : : : : FEB. 10, 1872.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Hops and Mishaps at and near Home.

—Now is the acceptable time for trimming grape vines.

—Lent begins next Wednesday. St. Valentine's day begins and ends on the same occasion.

—Borrow all the money you can now, for after Wednesday next it will be all Lent for forty days.

—Johnstown is said to be entirely free of small pox, which is a good thing for Johnstown, if not for the small pox.

—A young man named George Murphy, of Altoona, had one of his feet badly mashed by the cars at Spruce Creek on Wednesday week.

—The oysters received daily by M. L. Oatman are prime and plump, and as fresh as a young miss with her first beau. Try a half can or two. That's what we did.

—Oh! for a man—oh! for a man—oh! for several men to put up more tenant houses in this place. It looks now as if about twenty families would be homeless in the spring.

—A she bear and two cubs were discovered a few mornings ago making their breakfast on a lot of cabbage buried in a garden within sight of Somerset town. Bruin and her progeny made their escape, however, before anything but the discovery could be effected.

—What Geo. Huntley knows about stoves, tinware, hardware, and things of that kind, would make a larger if not a better book than what Greeley knows about farming; for what George don't know in that way, as well as about selling goods at fair prices, ain't really worth knowing. Go and see if this ain't so.

—It is not pleasant news for the head of the family to be told that the flour barrel is empty, but it removes a good deal of the unpleasantness when the thought suggests itself that E. J. Mills is always near at hand to fill up the void with a most excellent brand of flour at the most moderate prices prevailing in the market.

—A gentleman's black plush cloak, with red and black barred lining, was found by Mr John D. Thomas between Blair's hotel and his residence, on Wednesday night last. It looks as if it might have belonged to a professional man. The owner can have it by calling on the gentleman named above, proving property and paying for this notice.

—Such extraordinary bargains in dry goods as are offered by Messrs. A. W. Erwin & Co., Allegheny city, are enough to arrest the attention and secure the patronage of everybody. See the wonderful inducements in another column, and then if you can't go to see the firm itself order from them. We will guarantee you perfect satisfaction.

—It is a foolish thing to hoard up money when you stand in need of such goods as V. S. Barker is trying to dispose of at greatly reduced prices in order to get the requisite funds and requisite space for a new spring stock.—Now if ever is the time to save money in buying, and Vallie is the man among men to tie too in such an emergency.

—Our next door neighbor, M. L. Oatman, has had an elegant street lamp, handsomely lettered, erected in front of his popular cheap cash store, which serves not only as a guide by night for wayfaring footsteps, but as a beacon to direct all in quest of good goods at low prices. Mart's energy and fair dealing will make his fortune for him yet.

—After all the noise made and promised by the Republican newspapers of the county, occasioned solely by the failure of the Commissioners to give them a share of the advertising, the actual expenses of the county for the past year, exclusive of the new jail and poor house outlay foot up $22,389, which we will prove next week by figures that won't lie.

—The Altoona Sun reports that a fiend in human shape, name not known, entered the residence of Mr. Wm. Miller, in that city, on Wednesday morning last, and finding Mrs. Miller alone, forcibly outraged her person and then made his escape. He has not yet been arrested, but if he should be severe and speedy punishment ought to be his portion.

—The report reaches us that a serious disturbance among miners occurred at Tunnel Hill on Tuesday night last, and that the dwelling house of Mrs. Ellen Scales was set on fire and burned to the ground, and that a man whose name we did not learn was shot in the side. The scene of the disturbance is in Blair county. We have no further particulars.

—A shocking railroad accident occurred near Wilmore at an early hour on Thursday morning last, resulting in the horrible mangling of the watchman at that point, John Neinogle by name, who was struck by the Pacific Express east and not only killed instantly, but was thrown a distance of fully sixty feet from the track. The unfortunate man leaves a family to mourn his terrible fate.

—Rev. Joseph Haney, who a few years ago was assistant pastor of the English Catholic church, Johnstown, but more recently of Brownsville, died at Carrolltown on Monday evening last, whither he had gone to recuperate his health—a victim of that fell destroyer, consumption. His age was about 33 years. He was a zealous and faithful priest, and we trust he has received the reward of the righteous.

—The entertainment at the Wigwam last night is said to have been very enjoyable and full of fun, although not by any means patronized as the cause deserved. This evening the entertainment will be repeated, and we hope to see a big crowd in attendance. We are sure that the pantomime and the music, vocal and instrumental, will be well worth the admission price—25 cents. Go by all means, and take the ladies.

—We are sorry to learn that our friend and subscriber, Mr. Patrick McManamy, accidentally slipped and fell from a porch at Lilly's station, a few days ago, and crushed the cap of one of his knees in a very painful manner; but, what is worse still, he has since caught cold in the injured member, and fears are entertained that amputation will have to be resorted to. Later accounts state that Mr. McM. lies in a very precarious condition.

—John Bradley, jr., eldest son of Mr. John Bradley, merchant, of Loretto, aged about 23 years, while on his way home from Oil City, was run over by a train of empty passenger coaches on what is known as the wall track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, in Pittsburgh, on Friday afternoon of last week, and so shockingly mangled that he died in about seventeen hours. His remains were brought home for interment. His age was about 23 years.

—Cham. Roberts don't sell dirt cheap—he never said he did. In fact, he don't sell dirt at all, the large mound of it in front of his establishment, to the contrary notwithstanding. He does sell hosts of nice things, however, and sells just as cheap as any man in the biz—keeps a store creditable to our town, and is ever ready to please and make glad any and all persons desiring to buy clocks, watches, sewing machines, stationery, fancy goods, tobacco, cigars, etc.

JOHN J. MURPHY has a question for school teachers. Ten per cent. of the dry goods he sells equals ninety per cent. of what any one else sells in town. How much does he sell? The way to solve this question is to count the bundles of goods he packs up and sends away, and what his customers carry away. And it takes a better scholar to count these than to count the per cent. *Rus in Urbe.* That's it. The whole country comes to his store, because it is the place to get your money back.

JAMES J. MURPHY.—The business that James J. Murphy does, at No. 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, in the ready-made clothing line, reminds one of the onward flow of a mighty river, which grows more strong as it flows along, steadily and irresistible, constant and powerful. The stream of customers, to and from his store, is like the avalanche that slides down the mountain, overwhelming all opposition. Coats, pants, and vests for men and boys at No. 109, sign of the "Star."

COHEN! COHEN!—A new style hat, hi! ho! That's what's the matter at Cohen's Hat Parlor, No. 227 Main Street, Johnstown. To buy and wear one of these new style hats, would make any lady propose, especially during leap-year. Then Cohen does not only keep hats, but every kind of men's furnishing goods that can be spelled in English, besides ladies' furs, which must be sold. Delay is dangerous! Apply before they are all gone.

Local Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, Feb. 7, 1872.

DEAR FREEMAN—The Benedictine Sisters had a splendid entertainment on Wednesday evening last, at their school corner of Clinton and Locust streets. The exercises consisted of choice music, one drama in there acts, tableaux, etc. There was a large attendance and the entertainment paid hansomely.

Wm. P. Patton has already put up a large addition to his capacious rooms, at the "old feeder" bridge. The first building was one hundred feet long and thirty wide. This one is forty feet long and thirty wide, and three stories high. A turning lathe will be placed in this new department, after which Mr. P will have capacity to turn out furniture enough to supply all Cambria county and two or three counties besides. No man better deserves the public patronage. Mr. P is clever, energetic, honest, prompt in all his dealings, and useful generally.

The new snow on Saturday revived the drooping spirits of sleighing parties, but had a different effect on horse flesh. Last Saturday presented a lively scene in our little city. If the weather continues cold for six weeks longer, as the GROUND hog predicts, the people here will stop work altogether and just go to PAYING TAXES.

Cupid is coming. His darts are for sale at every shop. St. Valentine is the honored guest. He will arrive on the 14th inst., if not sooner. Look out for yourselves and your enemies. Sly revenge is written on the very heavens. The bow of Cupid is in the clouds—his arrow in the winds. Go it while you're young.

This place is full of amusements just now.—Photographs are sold by lot. Prizes from ZERO down to nothing. Phrenology is elucidated at the Opera House. Mesmerism is rampant. The "Spirit of the Press" is aroused! The election is coming soon. The candidates are quaking with fear. General Health has arrived. Col. Boreas belongs to his staff. The descendents of Darwin have left the field of disputation for a more congenial clime. Asses have ceased braying. Chanticleers have ceased crowing. Peace will soon be established. The masquerade ball on Monday night will put an end to all FALSE appearances. On account of all these changes, the days are already growing longer. The DARK DAYS are past. Hope still clings to the standard of 1872. Though ENCHORED, the tragedy of BALAAM will not be reproduced. Sampson has satiated his appetite by smiting his enemies, hip and thigh, with the JAW-BONE of an ASS. The very landscape looks triumphant. Life insurances are on the decline, as the danger is now past. The large quantity of hair gathered on the battle field has already reduced the price. "Todd" was down to gather up the DEBRIS for a new Republican platform.

STILL LATER.—Cessation of hostilities was brought about by the app-arance of the groundhog. The parties were uncertain which side it would take. Hostilities may be renewed when the hog has been consulted.

People hereabouts may look out in the spring for the biggest ice flood that has ever been. In January there was a thaw, and the ice moved, and filled the channels with gorged ice, several layers thick. The late freeze formed a large quantity of new ice, while the recent snow fills the mountain gorges. When warm weather approaches, this snow will melt, and, if there be rain, the streams will break up and there will be trouble. Now mind!

But I must close. "Erionach's" welcome letters must have a place, and want of "quods" (you might have got some in the Latin Grammar) will doubtless abbreviate mine, if I don't abbreviate it myself. So good-bye.

Yours, truly, ROB ROY.

SUMMERHILL TWP., Feb. 3, 1872.

DEAR FREEMAN—We have at length got what we so long desired—a good fall of snow—and you may bet that it is being taken advantage of. Our lumbering men are busy hauling in logs, while those who have nothing else to do, are amusing themselves with that pleasant pastime, sleighing.

Several of our young folks have matrimony on the brain and the epidemic, if I can judge from heresay, is on the increase. Go in! say I. Leap year will not come again till seventy six.

I was in Johnstown last week and had quite a pleasant time of it. I had the pleasure of an introduction while down there to your valuable correspondent M. P. M. of "Shamus O'Brien" notoriety, who appears to be as affable and agreeable a gentleman as you could meet in a day's travel. The next person of note to whom it was my good fortune to be introduced was none other then that gifted poet and author, "Rob Roy." By the way, we were as jovial a trio as—yes, as. Hope we will soon meet again here, temporarily and forever in the glorious hereafter, but not soon.

During my stay in Johnstown I paid a brief visit to the Woodvale school. This institution, under the tuition of Prof. S. B. McCormick, is the best conducted school of the kind it has ever been my lot to see. I am no admirer of the public school system, but I must say that had we a great many more such teachers as Prof. McCormick, our schools would at least be adequate to the task of imparting a thorough secular education—a desideratum which at present as a class they do not furnish. Everything in this school wears the semblance of order—another feature very uncommon in public schools. The school room is clean; the desks are not whittled into deformity, as is too often the case, and the scholars are attentive, studious and decorous. In fact everything is as it should be in such a place. Another feature which I noticed was the application of the monitor system, by which means the more advanced scholars aid in teaching those in the lower classes. The School Directors, too deserve credit for the manner in which the school room is furnished, to say nothing of the house itself. I am sorry that business would not permit my spending as much time as I could have desired in this model school. Would that I could say as much for some more of our schools and school teachers.

Yours, truly, SOLTERO.

JOHNSTOWN, Feb. 5, 1872.

DEAR FREEMAN—On Saturday evening, 27th ult., we were present at the distribution of premiums among the pupils of School No. 1, Cambria borough, presided over by that very efficient teacher, Mr. Michael Sweeney. The first premium for Orthography was awarded to Bridget McCloskey; second to Maggie Jane Gaffney, and third to Maggie Boylan. In the second class Maggie Howe carried off the laurels. In penmanship Bridget McCloskey took the first premium and Maggie McKernan the second. In the remaining class Richard Howe took the prize. We were indeed surprised at the general proficiency of the pupils of this school, for they answered every question with such promptness and confidence as to astonish all who heard them. This school has been in successful operation for five months, and will remain open four months more, when there will be an examination of all the schools of the district.—The Directors are Messrs James Maloy, Ignatius Roche, Edward Howe, Bernard Garvey, John Ellsworth and Charles Oswald. These gentlemen and the parents of Cambria borough may well congratulate themselves in having such an able and painstaking teacher as Mr. Sweeney. Though the people of this borough would feel a great loss in parting with him, still we would like to see him promoted to the position which his ability and literary attainments so well befit him for.

CORRESPONDENT

FACTS WORTH KNOWING!—*Great Reduction of Stock and Prices.*—Being determined to reduce our assortment to the lowest possible point before TAKING STOCK, we have gone over all our goods and MARKED DOWN THE PRICES to figures that are bound to sell them. Many articles have been reduced to cost, and others below cost.

Have a very handsome line of Double and Single Shawls; also, Paisley, Broche and Thibet Shawls—all of which must be sold, even at a sacrifice.

A large stock of White and Colored Blankets, Bradle's and other makes of Barred Flannels, Cassimeres, Dress Goods, Silks, Gloves, Hosiery, Muslins, Calicoes, Furnishing and Millinery Goods, and other merchandise in great variety—all bought this season and now selling at Panic Prices at

GEIS & FOSTER'S

Popular Dry Goods Store, Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown, Pa.

COMMUNICATION.

JOHNSTOWN, Feb. 3, 1872.

EDITOR FREEMAN—*Dear Sir:* I was determined to keep silent, according to promise, but I have been asked by a human gorilla "to rise and explain." Well, my explanation will be brief. I consider the last fishwoman's tirade quite in keeping with the juggling poltroon *smuthaun* in whose hoggish, boorish brain it was hatched. It would be easier to hatch an eagle out of a goose's egg than to get a refined original idea out of this awkward porcupine.—

It may appear queer for a buffoon of his tribe
To pretend to know letters or be an *Insuring* scribe;
But "progress" now goes thro' so many queer parts—
Even *Jacks* are getting a taste for the Arts:
He was a mighty big fellow when *teaching* the masses, [asses;
Tho' his seven forefathers were bosthoons and
But whate'er way he turns his assumed tinsel about,
The boor and the brute are sure to break out.
Human nature is much like the gold in the mine:
Dull lead to real gold you can never refine.

How is that for rhyme?

This caricature on humanity refers to my *London* ancestors. If I had any such, and they were in the fish business, they would be apt to mistake him, had he come under their notice, for a starved, half-boiled herring. Were it not that I don't like to bring the blush of shame to others, I would an "unvarnished tale unfold" that would make him wince and feel ashamed of his shadow. This long-jawed sardine has been parodying on "Kelser," &c. The following will answer as a Roland to his Oliver:

Once on a time old Satan lay sick,
And sent for a doctor to come to him quick;
The messenger, meeting J. F. C. on the way,
Conducted him straight to where Lucifer lay;
"My kind friend," said *Ass-urance*, "you are very bad—
I fear you're in fever, your pulses run mad;
Restore you I can't, but *your life I'll INSURE*,
And believe me you'll find it as good as a cure."
"Hem! hem!" quoth old Satan, "I know what you're at— [that;
Yourself and your *Ass-urance* are all round my
You've *insured* and cheated poor wights many a time, [as prime.
And though I am the Devil, you're three times
With *Insurance* and humbug we'll not trust you again! [*urance* within."
Ho! porter, lock the gate and keep this *Ass-urance* being *wiry*, he escaped thro' the bars,
So since he's *insuring* and riding in cars.

As I am in the poetry line at present writing I will give him another morceau:

One day Death turned an auctioneer,
And J. F. C. acted as his clerk,
But he scared all the bidders that came near,
As they thought he was a human shark;
"Who wants an *insured* bargain?" Condon cried,
With a conscience and voice as cold as a well.
"Keep it yourself!" Death gruffly replied,
And *insure* it and yourself in h—!"

Let the *insuring jack*-anapes learn this, and at some future time I will give him more to balance his waspish, crane-like *stooper*-structure.

M. P. MEAGHER.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.* Parties wishing the prescription will please address

11-11.-1y. REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, 294 South Third St., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

BALD HEADS may have a new crop of hair by applying Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, if the hair follicles are not entirely closed up.

HYMENIAL.

BROWN—TODD.—At the Catholic pasterate in this place, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Father Christy, Mr. GEO. W. BROWN and Miss CELIA TODD, all of this place.

That's the way to do it up *Brown*, George—say "nothing to nobody" (except us) until the time arriven' am arovin' and then slip out as slily as a pussy cat in boots. Well, anyhow, here's wishing you and your amiable and excellent bride a joyous, peaceful and altogether prosperous passage down the fleeting, ever-flowing current of life, and when your voyage *wanes* to an *end* and the time comes for you to bid a *last* farewell to this world, may you *pey* out in the full consciousness of having loved, honored, cherished and faithfully shielded her who has committed her heart and her hand to your life-long custody. In brief, may blessings without number be vouchsafed to you both in this world and a joyous immortality be your reward in the next.

TIBBOTT—GIBSON.—Married, at Pine Flats, Indiana county, on Thursday, Feb. 1st, by Rev. T. Stephens, Mr. WM. R. TIBBOTT, recently of this borough, to Miss MIRIAM GIBSON, of the latter place.

OBITUARY.

NEASON.—Died, in Clearfield township, on Saturday last, of diptheria, WILLIE, oldest son of James E. and Susan Neason, aged 5 years, 11 months and 20 days.

WHARTON.—Died, in the same township, of the same disease and on the same day, MARGARET, daughter of Arthur and Mary Wharton, aged about 7 years.

GEO. W. OATMAN..........J. GALLITZIN LAKE.

OATMAN & LAKE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
EBENSBURG, PA.

☞ Prompt attention given to CLAIMS of all kind in Cambria county, and throughout the United States and Canadas. [Feb. 10.-1y.*]

CAUTION!—Whereas my son SIMON SYLVESTER, aged 18 years, and daughter CATHARINE, now 16 past, have left home without just cause or provocation, this is to notify all persons against harboring or trusting either of them on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts they may contract, unless the law compels me to do so. PETER BORTMAN.
Allegheny Twp., Feb. 10, 1872.-3t.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county an Auditor to distribute the money in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the personal property of Henry Foster, on *Fi. Fa.*, No. 1, March Term, 1872, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Ebensburg, on *Monday, 26th February*, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH McDONALD, *Auditor*.
Ebensburg, Feb. 9, 1872.-3t.

LIST OF CAUSES set down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas to be held at Ebensburg, for Cambria county, commencing on MONDAY, the *4th day of March*, A. D. 1872:

FIRST WEEK.

Leiber & Son	vs.	Linton & Son.
Nutter	vs.	Johnston.
Apple	vs.	Burdine.
McVicker	vs.	Jones.
Apple	vs.	Eakin.
Miller	vs.	Apple.
Patterson & Co., *et. al.*	vs.	Krise *et. al.*
McQuillen	vs.	Kane.
Dunegan	vs.	McGough.
McFarlan	vs.	Apple.
Kline	vs.	Leiden.
Todd	vs.	Christy.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 5, 1872.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, I will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry, at the "Summit Mansion House," in the Borough of Summitville, in said county, on **Saturday, the 2d day of March next**, at 2 o'clock P.M., the following Real Estate of which JAMES M. RIFFEL lately died seized, to wit:

No. 1.—*All that certain message*, being the Hotel Stand and Lot of Ground numbered on the general plan of the Borough of Summitville as Lot No. 1, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner near the sign-post; thence running north 82½ degrees, east 200 feet, to a corner of Spruce alley and Turnpike street; thence along said alley, north 7½ degrees, east 200 perches, to a post corner; thence along said alley, north 55 degrees, east 90 feet, to a post; thence along Lot No. 40, south 45 degrees, east 230 feet, to a corner of Peter Dougherty's lot; thence along said lot, south 45 degrees, west 42 feet, to a post corner; thence south 45 degrees, east 30 feet, to a post corner on Railroad front; thence along said Railroad front, south 45 deg., west 88 feet, to the place of beginning—having thereon erected a Hotel, Store House, Dwelling House, a large Barn, and other Outbuildings; this property being known as the Summit Mansion House Hotel property. *Also*,

Lot No. 2—Being the undivided half of a piece or parcel of Improved Land situate in Washington township, in the county aforesaid, adjoining Borough of Summitville, described as follows: Beginning at the township road; thence south 80 degrees, east 45 perches, to a post; thence north 49 degrees, east 41 perches, to a post; thence north 80 degrees, west 80 perches, to the said township road; thence by said road, south 2 degrees, east 28 perches, to a post; thence by the same, south 18¾ degrees, west 10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing **15 Acres.**

TERMS OF SALE—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale or sales, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.
WM. H. SECHLER,
Feb. 7, 1871. *Adm'r of James M. Riffel, dec'd.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Al. Lev. Facias* issued out of Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the *Union Hall, Johnstown*, on **Monday**, the **26th day of February**, inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Catharine McKenna and Daniel McKenna, of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Johnstown, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Fronting twenty-five (25) feet on the south side of Market street and running back southeasterly fifty-five and one-half (55½) feet to a lot now of Mr. Bending, being lots late the property of James Downey, sr., dec'd, and lot now or late the property of John Coad and M. O'Connell on the east, being the same lot of ground which by sundry mesne conveyances and allowances in law became vested in John M. Power and Jacob Reilly, who by deed dated the 9th day of April, 1859, conveyed the same to David D. Jones, who by his deed conveyed the same, dated May 19, 1864, to James Herrington, and the said Jas. Herrington, by his deed dated June 13, 1864, conveyed the same to Geo. Huser, jr., who by his deed dated Nov. 3, 1865, conveyed the same to John Krauss, who by his deed dated Nov. 5, 1866, conveyed the same to Catherine McKenna, party hereto, with the hereditaments and allowances. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Robert Robinson and Samuel B. Robinson, trading as Robinson & Co., and S. B. Robinson, Administrator of S. B. Robinson, dec'd, and Hill Burgoon, Administrator *c. t. a.* of R. Robinson, dec'd.
W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 6, 1872.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.—Notice is hereby given that the following Appraisements of Real and Personal Property of decedents, selected and set apart for the widows of intestates under the Act of Assembly of 14th April, 1851, have been filed in the Register's Office in Ebensburg and will be presented to the Orphans' Court for approval, on *Wednesday, the 6th day of March next*, to wit:

Appraisement of the personal property of William Russell, late of Washington township, dec'd, set apart for Margaret Russell, widow of said decedent—$187.75.

Appraisement of certain goods and chattels set apart for the use of Elizabeth Mack, widow of Jacob Mack, late of Cambria township, dec'd—$300.

Appraisement of the real estate of Frederick Kammer, late of Johnstown, Cambria county, dec'd, for the widow, under Act of 14th April, 1851, and Supplemental thereto of 27th November, 1865—$450.

Inventory and Appraisement of the personal property of Mark McGuire, late of Gallitzin township, deceased, set apart for the widow and family of said deceased—$287.20.

Appraisement of the real estate and personal property of Merriman Lee, late of Jackson township, deceased, set apart for Angeline Lee, widow of deceased—$157.

Inventory and Appraisement of personal property of Christian Brixner, dec'd, elected to be retained by Barbara Brixner, his widow—$227.
GEO. W. OATMAN, Clerk.
Clerk's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 3, 1872. [10-4t.]

REGISTER'S NOTICE!—Notice is hereby given that the following Accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office at Ebensburg, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Wednesday, the 6th day of March next*, to wit:

The second and final account of John E. Seese Administrator of the estate of Susannah Beam, late of Richland twp., Cambria county, dec'd.

The final account of Isabella Walters, formerly Isabella McGary, Administratrix of Jos. McGary, late of Cambria county, deceased.

The second account of Peter Strittmatter, Guardian of Magdalen, Barbara, Philip, Ann and Margaret Weible, minor children of Peter Weible, late of Carroll township, deceased.

The first and final account of Mary Jane Hughes, (formerly Reese,) Administratrix of estate of Thos. Reese, late of Ebensburg, dec'd.

The first and partial account of Jesse H. Dimond, Executor of Charity Dimond, late of Munster township, deceased.

The first account of H. J. Crouse, Guardian of Ann Maria Clark, late Ann Maria Crouse.

The first account of Francis A. Buck, Guardian of the minor children of Jerome Buck and Mary Buck, late of Carroll township, deceased.

The second and final account of Catharine Bloch, Administratrix of the estate of Christian Bloch, late of Conemaugh borough, deceased.
GEO. W. OATMAN, Register.
Register's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 3, 1872.-10-4t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the *Court House in Ebensburg*, on **Monday**, the **26th day of February**, inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Jos. Reitmier, of, in and to a certain lot of ground situate in Cambria borough, Cambria county, fronting 18 feet on Broad street and extending back 132 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of John McCloskey on the east and Isadore Kiffie on the west, having thereon erected a two story plank house and a one story kitchen attached—now in the occupancy of Frank Gelder. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of The St. Joseph's Society.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Mich'l P. Kelly, of, in and to a certain lot of ground situate in Cambria borough, Cambria county, fronting on Broad street on the south, lot of Thomas Keelan on the east, and an alley on the north, and Third street on the south, having thereon erected a two story plank house, not now occupied. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of N. F. Carroll, for use of Patrick Shanahan.
W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 7, 1872.

CAMBRIA COUNTY, SS:
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:
{L.S.} To D. W. Lewis, Richard C. Lewis, R. P. Lewis, George R. Lewis, Edw. Roberts, Guardian of Edwin Porter, a minor child of Sarah E. Porter, formerly Sarah E. Lewis, deceased, and Edward P. Lewis, heirs and representatives of Richard Lewis, deceased, and all others concerned in the premises—*Greeting:*

We command you and firmly enjoin you, that laying aside all business whatever, you be and appear before the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, to be held at Ebensburg, *the first Monday of March next*, to show cause, if any you have, why the witnesses on behalf of JOHNSTON MOORE, on his complaint against you, before our said court duly exhibited, should not be examined and the testimony reduced to writing and filed of record in our said court, in order to perpetuate the same, agreeably to the constitution of our government and the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. And hereof fail not at your peril.

Witness the Honorable JOHN DEAN, President of our said Court, at Ebensburg, the 11th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-one.
J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Attest—W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff. [2-10.-3t.]

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—In the matter of the account of A. R. Longanecker, Guardian of Mary Catharine Rodkey, minor child of James Rodkey, dec'd, and of the first account of A. R. Longanecker, Guardian of Annetta Rodkey, minor child of James Rodkey, dec'd, and of the first account of A. R. Longanecker, Guardian of Eleanor A. Rodkey, minor child of James Rodkey, deceased.

And now, Feb. 6, 1872, T. W. Dick appointed Auditor to hear and decide on exceptions.
By the Court. From the Record.

Notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of my appointment, at my office in Ebensburg, on *Thursday, the 29th day of February*, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M. *T. W. DICK*,
Ebensburg, Feb. 10, 1872.-3t. *Auditor.*

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following named persons have filed Petitions for Tavern and Eating House Licenses in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, for the ensuing March Term of Court:

Tavern Licenses.—John B. Hite, Blacklick tp.; Balser Helfrick, Geo. Crook, Chest twp.; Nicholas Lambour, Carroll twp.; Edward L. Bender, John W. Sharbaugh, Carrolltown bor.; Michael Barnicle Clearfield twp.; Peter Brown, Croyle twp.; Anthony M'Hugh, Gallitzin twp.; James Convery, Loretto bor.; Valentine Maltz e, Geo. Wenderoth, Jos. Horner, Wilmore bor.; Henry Martz, Mrs. Annie Murphy, Wm. Flyno, Otho Helle, J. S. Kiel, R. McGough, Washington tp.; Peter W. Helfrich, Susquehanna tp.

Eating House License.—Paul Eilg, Carrolltown borough.
J. K. HITE, Clerk.
Clerk Q. S.'s Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 3, 1872.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, to report distribution of the money in the hands of the Sheriff arising from the sale of the defendants' real estate, in the case of F. M. Flanagan vs. Christ. Noel and Sarah Noel, No. 89, September Term, 1871. *Levari Facias*, notice is hereby given to all parties interested that I will attend to the duties of said appointment, at the office of Oatman & Lake, in Ebensburg, on *Saturday, the 2d of March next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where they must present their claims or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. *GEO. W. OATMAN, Auditor.*
Ebensburg, Feb. 7, 1872.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to report distribution of the funds in the hands of Geo. M. Reade, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Robert Davis, dec'd, hereby notifies all interested that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Ebensburg, on *Tuesday, February 27th*, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where they must attend, or be debarred from coming in on said fund. *T. W. DICK, Auditor.*
Ebensburg, Feb. 10, 1872.-3t.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF CAMBRIA CO.,

from the 27th day of January, 1871, to the 16th day of January, 1872, inclusive.

Dr. WILLIAM LINTON, Treasurer, Cr.

1871.	
To balance in hands of Treasurer at last settlement	$ 6,616 17
To amount of County Taxes received from Collectors for 1871 and previous years	37,579 72
To amount received on Poor Taxes from same	2,746 43
To amount Military Taxes do. do.	610 64
To amount rec'd on Seated and Unseated Lands for 1871 and previous years	282 65
To amount received from Miscellaneous Sources	140 80
To amount received on Redemption of Lands	118 12
To amount rec'd from sale of County Bonds	26,257 62
To amount of Exonerations allowed Collectors	2,249 07
To amount of Commissions do. do.	1,699 30
Total	$78,365 82

1871.		
By amount paid Assessors		$ 1,066 10
By amount paid Auditors, County and State		579 00
By amount paid Constables		732 81
By amount paid County Bonds		400 00
By amount paid Commissioners: M. McNamara	$664 00	
James E. Neason	679 41	
Francis O'Friel	591 00	
W. D. M'Clelland	116 00	
John A. Kennedy	125 00	2,155 41
By amount paid Commissioners' Clerk		495 00
" " " Counsel		200 00
" " " Court Crier		99 00
" " " Criminal Prosecut'ns		4,237 70
" " " Court House		170 00
" " " District Court		2,250 00
" " " Elections		771 95
" " " Fox & Wild Cat Scalps		250 50
" " " Fuel		141 24
" " " Freight		6 09
" " " Insurance		18 75
" " " Interest on Co. Bonds		3,292 00
" " " Inquisitions		238 10
" " " Jail and Jailor		1,309 50
(W. B. Bonacker received $630 00.)		
By amount paid Jurors (Traverse)		2,011 65
" " " " (Grand)		511 65
" " " " (Tales)		168 00
" " " Jury Com'rs & Clerk		71 23
" " " Janitor		297 50
" " " Military		1,155 18
" " " Miscellaneous		17 22
" " " New Township Views		16 00
" " " New Prison		21,907 00
" " " Phonographic Reporter		125 00
" " " Postage		14 22
" " " Poor House		9,759 00
" " " Printing		416 12
" " " Poor House Directors		300 00
" " " Probates		67 40
" " " Proth'y & Clerk Q. S.		459 96
" " " Redemption of Lands		113 51
" " " Refunding		42 89
" " " Registry		137 00
" " " Stationery		102 49
" " " Schools		4,889 00
" " " Supervisors		2,103 10
" " " Roads and Bridges		186 06
" " " Tipstaves		63 00
" " " Teachers' Institute		83 65
" " " West'n Penitentiary		652 74
" " " Rec'ds for Reg. Office		34 50
" " " Error in Collectors' account last settlement		201 42
By amount paid Commission on $94,356.54 at 3 per cent.		1,830 69
By am't Exonerat'ns allowed Collect'rs		2,249 07
" " Commissions " "		1,699 30
By balance in Treasurer's hands		7,925 80
Total		$78,365 82

Received, January 26th, 1872, from WILLIAM LINTON, *late Treasurer, Seven Thousand, Nine Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars and Eighty Cents, being balance in full in his hands at settlement.* $7,925 80. JOHN COX, Treasurer.

Amounts Due Cambria County on Judgments:

From John Kinney	$ 70 46
" M. Trenkley	75 79
" C. Seleneph	103 20
" Geo. W. Oatman, balance of debt	273 63
" B. McDermitt, balance of debt and costs	415 52
" Evans & Davis	102 87
Total	$1,018 76

OUTSTANDING DEBTS due from Collectors of Taxes for the year 1871 and previous years:

		County Tax.	Poor Tax.	State Tax.	Military Tax.
1864.	Wm. McDermitt, Washington township	$ 3 80			
1865.	Henry Lloyd, Susquehanna township		19 72		
1868.	William Flattery, Johnstown borough		24 19		
1869.	Thomas McKernan, Cambria borough		46 25		
"	B. Kest, East Conemaugh borough		24 43		
"	D. Shaffer, Summerhill township		12 86		
1870.	L. W. Shank, Adams township	183 85	261 61		
"	John B. Ross, Blacklick township	41 57	63 17		18 50
"	James Kelly, Cambria borough		27 05		12 60
"	A. J. Stoltz, Carrolltown borough	152 78	9 50	31 76	9 50
"	James Delozier, Chest township	24 80	57 10		23 50
"	D. Walters, Chest Springs borough	33 58	64 25	17 56	9 50
"	Thomas Witt, Clearfield township		157 44		22 50
"	James Dick, Cooperdale borough		18 94		2 00
"	James Lynch, Conemaugh borough	111 10	63 38		
"	Samuel Plummer, Croyle township	59 85	71 01	26 62	6 50
"	John Noel, Munster township	42 90	23 17		
"	George Orris, Richland township	61 95	22 00		
"	M. Braniff, Summerhill township	210 82		27 47	12 00
"	Geo. J. Schwarderer, Washington twp	158 66	377 59	89 15	17 50
"	D. Donnelly, White township	327 51	180 44	24 23	
"	James Burns, Yoder township		57 43		3 96
1871.	James Costlow, Adams township	558 38			
"	Charles Flick, Allegheny township	1,285 92			
"	John Ferguson, Blacklick township	139 42			
"	Hugh Edwards, Cambria township	780 28		6 53	6 00
"	James Kelly, Cambria borough	634 19		4 53	
"	D. A. Luther, Carroll township	1,651 79		8 94	21 20
"	L. Schroth, Carrolltown borough	424 24		2 11	8 00
"	Anthony Anna, Chest township	574 32		9 48	13 00
"	Jacob Wagner, Chest Springs borough	225 81		23 36	6 00
"	F. Delozier, Clearfield township	1,209 91		33 91	
"	James Masters, Coopersdale borough	42 32			
"	Patrick Murray, Conemaugh borough	484 11			
"	John Christanz, E. Conemaugh borough	269 70			
"	D. Strayer, Croyle township	423 95		12 62	13 50
"	H. Riblet, Franklin borough	55 89			
"	George Gearhart, Gallitzin township	457 01		5 42	4 50
"	H. Adams, Jackson township	546 49		25 65	4 00
"	John Flanagan, Johnstown borough	1,222 85			82 52
"	P. Mealy, Loretto borough	221 08		18 94	10 00
"	M. McGahey, Munster township	220 17			
"	P. Rodgers, Millville borough	543 58			
"	J. Miller, Richland township	571 81			
"	John Reider, Summerhill township	857 84			
"	James Condon, Summitville borough	11 84			
"	John Manion, Susquehanna township	924 88		18 91	5 00
"	William Headrick, Taylor township	1,353 06		42 33	29 00
"	James Boland, Washington township	754 35			
"	Michael Myer, White township	1,122 25		23 32	
"	William Skelly, Wilmore borough	211 35		9 27	3 00
"	D. Burthold, Woodvale borough	213 74		2 72	4 50
"	James Burns, Yoder township	321 69		20 57	5 50
	Total	$23,686 11	1,555 53	518 23	323 48

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Outstanding Orders in favor of Individuals	$ 472 19	Amount due from Judgments	1,018 76
Amount due District Court	576 25	" " " Collectors	24,527 82
" " Sheriff	154 48	Balance in Treasurer's hands	7,925 80
Balance in favor of County	32,264 43		
Total	$33,472 38	Total	$33,472 38

GIVEN UNDER OUR HANDS at Ebensburg, this 26th day of January, A. D. 1872.

JAS. E. NEASON,
FRANCIS O'FRIEL, } Commissioners.
W. D. M'CLELLAND,

Attest—J. A. KENNEDY, Clerk.

WE, the undersigned Auditors of Cambria county, do respectfully report that we have carefully examined the accounts and vouchers of the Receipts and Expenditures of the said county from the 27th day of January, A. D. 1871, to the 16th day of January, A. D. 1872, (both days inclusive,) and find them to be correct; as is also the foregoing statement of the Liabilities and Assets of said county. WITNESS OUR HANDS, at the Commissioners' Office at Ebensburg, this 26th day of January, A. D. 1872.

ANTHONY ANNA,
JOHN WAGNER, } Auditors.
WM. A. B. LITTLE,

Attest—J. NULL, Clerk.

W. B. BONACKER, Esq., Sheriff, in account with the District Court of Cambria county for the year 1871:

CR.	
To amount received from County Treasurer	2,906 00
To am't rec'd from Jury Fees, D. Court	4 00
To am't rec'd from Fines, District Court	58 06
Total	$2,962 06

CR.	
By amount paid Traverse Jurors	$ 731 05
" " " Grand Jurors	173 00
" " " Constables	58 50
" " " Co'rt Crier & Tipstave	45 00
" " " Court House (rent)	1,250 00
" " " Road & Bridge Views	10 00
" " " Elections	10 00
" " " Criminal Prosecut'ns	199 22
" " " Jury Com'rs & Clerk	11 20
" " " Balance due Sheriff at last settlement	29 20
By amount of Commission on $2,056 12, at 2 per cent.	41 12
Balance in Sheriff's hands to close	862 82
Total	$2,962 06

Liabilities, $576 28.

WE, the undersigned Auditors of Cambria county, respectfully report that we have examined the accounts and vouchers of Receipts and Expenditures of the District Court of Cambria county from the 24th day of January, A. D. 1871, to the 19th day of January, A. D. 1872, inclusive, and find them to be as above stated; as is also the statement of the Liabilities of said District Court.

GIVEN UNDER OUR HANDS, at Johnstown, the 19th day of January, A. D. 1872.

ANTHONY ANNA,
JOHN WAGNER, } Auditors.
WM. A. B. LITTLE,

Attest—J. NULL, Clerk.

B. McDERMITT, Steward, in account with the Poor and House of Employment of Cambria county:

JANUARY 19th, 1871.	DR.
To cash from John J. Evans for hides	10 00
To cash from G. C. K. Zahm for 2 pigs	5 00
To cash from J. J. Evans for hides	10 00
To cash from Henry Foster for pigs	7 50
To cash received for cows	119 00
To cash received for Order No. 140	70 00
To cash received for Order No. 141	80 00
To cash received for horses	293 25
To cash received for 2 pigs	5 00
To cash received for Order No. 227	100 00
To cash from H. Kinkead	52
Total	$691 27

JANUARY 19th, 1871.	CR.
By amount due at last settlement	$ 2 59
By cash paid for weaving linsey	6 00
By cash paid for fresh fish	75
By cash paid for wall paper for house	1 50
By cash paid for sending away paupers	20 00
By cash paid for taking man to Dixmont	18 00
By cash paid Wm. Pryce for services	2 50
By cash paid J. A. Blair for log chain	1 50
By cash paid for stamps and postage	1 00
By cash paid F. Kittell, butcher	1 50
By cash paid for garden seeds	5 00
By cash paid expressage on box	40
By cash paid discount in Bank	50
By cash paid expenses visiting out-door paupers	1 50
By cash paid A. Kneible's fare to Carrolltown	50
By cash paid exp's to Carroll't'n, O. D. P.	2 00
" " " " "	1 00
By cash paid freight	50
By cash paid exp's to St. Aug'ne, O. D. P.	1 50
By cash paid Express freight	50
By cash paid sending paupers to Phila.	9 00
By cash paid for corn meal	1 75
By cash paid for postage and stamps	1 00
By cash paid for toll to Summit	37
By cash paid for sending away paupers	6 00
By cash paid for postage and stamps	1 00
By cash paid P. O. box rent for 3 years	3 00
By cash paid Expressage	50
January 1st, 1872—Salary for one year	600 00
Total	$691 27

PRODUCTS OF FARM—650 bushels Potatoes, 500 dozen Oats, 45 tons Hay, 150 bushels Corn in ears, 200 heads Cabbage, 1 barrel Cucumbers, (pickles,) 3 bushels Tomatoes.

STOCK ON FARM—2 head Work Horses, 1 Colt, 25 head Cattle, 11 Hogs, 10 Pigs.

UTENSILS ON FARM—1 Mowing Machine, 1 Horse Hay Rake, 1 Grain Drill, 1 Thresher, 3 Plows, 2 Harrows, 1 Shovel Plow, 1 two horse Wagon, 1 two horse Spring Wagon, 1 Buggy, 1 two horse Sled, 1 Sleigh, 1 Log Sled, 1 Cart and Gears, 4 sets Harness, 1 set Buggy Harness, 1 set Double Light Harness.

ARTICLES MADE IN THE HOUSE—78 Pillow Slips, 53 Sheets, 84 Shirts, 28 Chemises, 26 Bed-Ticks, 24 Bolsters, 31 Pillows, 24 Comforters, 83 pairs Men's Socks, 21 pairs Stockings, 26 Dresses, 3 Boys' Suits, 6 Children's Dresses, 24 Aprons, 6 Sun Bonnets, 13 skirts.

INMATES OF HOUSE—Number of Inmates Jan. 1st, 1871, 46; number received during the year, 60; number of deaths, 5; number discharged and absconded, 51; number remaining in House Jan. 1, 1872, 52; number of meals furnished to wayfarers, 2,162.

WE, the undersigned Auditors of Cambria county, respectfully report that we have audited the accounts of B. McDermitt, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment, and certify the foregoing statement to be correct. *Given under our hands*, the 23th day of January, A. D. 1872.

ANTHONY ANNA,
JOHN WAGNER, } Auditors.
WM. A. B. LITTLE,

Attest—J. NULL, Clerk.

H. KINKEAD, Esq., Treasurer, in account with the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Cambria county.

1871.	DR.
Jan. 23, 1872.—Balance due by Treasurer at last settlement	$ 132 75
To County Orders drawn	9,690 00
To amount on hand at last settlement	7 50
To balance due Treasurer	55
Total	$9,884 20

1871.	CR.
By amount paid on indebtedness prior to 1871	$1,384 12
By amount paid on Beef—J. Gotwald	135 44
" " " " L. Rodgers	137 75
" " " " E. Griffith	14 50
" " " " Griffith & Price	191 50
" " " Blacksmithing—Jones & Evans	30 50
Wm. J. Jones	15 75
C. Dyer	8 10
" " " Brick—Wm. Callan	6 25
" " " Constables' Fees	51 00
" " " Coffins—John Bloch	135 00
" " " Coal—E. J. Humphreys	148 43
" R. R. Thomas	25 41
" " " Cement—A. J. Haws	3 40
" " " Dixmont Ins'ne Asylum	426 00
" " " Drugs, Lemon & Murray	86 25
" " " Flour, Sechler & Sons	161 50
" E. J. Mills	39 13
" McFadden & Son	29 50
" C. Houser	11 00
" " " Fencing, H. J. Crouse	12 07
" P. Crouse	6 12
" Thos. Fegan	26 00
" " " Furniture, John Bloch	54 00
" L. Houser	7 50
" " " Farmer, Charles Kane	73 42
John Kane	109 00
" " " Freight	18 62
" " " Grain, M. Connery	25 00
" James Kane	25 00
" Thos. Rosensteel	56 18
" John Kane	85 50
" " " Graves, J. C. Horner	11 00
" John Wagner	3 00
" Talleday	10 00
" " " Groceries, Gunsapie, Zeller & Co.	222 69
" " Josiah Hite—whisky	12 04
" " John Crouse, wholesale liquor merc't	69 75
" " " Groceries, R. Foster, hotel keeper	8 00
" " " Hardware, G. Huntley	67 51
" " " Hay, J. A. McMullen	48 00
" John Kane	30 00
" E. Griffith	20 00
" " " Interest	18 51
" " " Insurance	147 00
" " " Justices Fees	26 10
" " " Lumber, Berg & Sons	115 43
" A. A. Barker & Son	79 44
" " " Lime, Abel Lloyd	208 20
" " " Mdse., M. M. Murphy & Co.	110 00
" C. T. Roberts	2 50
" M. L. Oatman	75 43
" Myers & Lloyd	205 19
" L. Weis	16 00
" T. Lientpis & Co.	59 50
" Shumway & Co.	57 00
" Wood, Marsh, Hayward & Co.	53 22
" " " Medical Attendance for Out-door Paupers—C. Jolks	15 00
A. Yengley	155 00
D. W. Evans	5 00
By amount paid Out-door Paupers—Barbara Fertrem	45 75
William Fee	3 00
Rott & Kreiger	25 81
Sarah Myers	25 00
John Bloch	462 76
A. Borgrehl	16 71
P. Vowinkle, wholesale liquor merchant	5 00
Wm. McPherson	215 17
D. Fulton	8 50
Jacob Wild	98 73
Cyrus Hart	15 25
Joseph Shoemaker	80 75
P. H. Berg	71 10
John Askin	11 50
J. W. Jones	11 50
Mrs. Sutton	2 00
M. L. Stephens	52 00
Mary Marshberger	5 00
I. Widman	10 30
John Stemmer	23 02
John Early	2 00
John D. Thomas	11 00
D. Gibb	2 50
L. Weibn	25 00
P. Matzie	5 24
D. Lloyd	2 70
John Frank	6 75
L. R. Jones	6 00
J. Gaigor	9 25
D. Egar	16 00
J. J. Murphy	31 74
J. M. Stewart	7 00
I. R. Bowser	27 39
Bracken & Egan	51 20
C. Snyder	167 50
S. Allbaugh	4 64
H. Schneid	32 75
John Hannan	121 68
David Benn	72 00
John Ryan	84 76
Fanny Wilson	23 00
Jane Jones	33 00
R. Sagerson	30 00
J. A. Harrold	1 00
M. Ginbergt	58 75
Kate Barford	10 00
J. M. Brannon	50 00
John Egar	22 00
John Fudge	2 50
E. R. Dunegan	29 39
S. M. Douglass	32 00
James Farren	15 75
By amount paid for Pork—Henry Byrne	20 97
L. Thomas	20 83
J. Jones	21 55
H. Evans	25 27
L. L. Edwards	55 53
J. N. Stewart	50 00
By amount paid for Potatoes—Henry Foster	54 10
D. Gibboney	8 75
M. Connery	18 85
By amount paid for Produce—Mrs. Brady	23 70
Thomas Rosensteel	11 00
P. Farren	8 00
P. J. Sanders	16 03
John Arnold	8 60
H. Byrne	21 00
P. O'Neill	10 00
By am't paid for Pump—John Fisher	76 00
By am't paid Repairs—M. Humphreys	14 85
By am't paid Servants—L. McDermitt	91 00
P. McDermitt	72 00
C. Todd	72 00
By am't paid for Shoes—G. F. Dimm	79 55
By am't paid Shoemaking—J. D. Thomas	29 20
By am't paid for Straw—J. Walters	7 75
By am't paid Saddlery—H. A. McCoy	41 55
M. M. O'Neil	40 80
S. Lenhart	8 50
Knox & Voyel	5 50
By amount paid Salaries—B. McDermitt	180 00
G. W. Oatman	20 00
H. Kinkead	100 00
Dr. Lemmon	250 00
By am't paid for Printing and Postage	6 00
By am't paid for Tobacco—Shannons, McBride & Co.	82 93
Cunningham, Gleim & Co.	12 87
A. Gearhart	3 60
By amount paid for Work—John Kane	13 53
Total	$9,884 20

OUTSTANDING DEBTS due by the Poor House prior to January, 1871, viz:

1865	$561 49	
1866	743 65	
1867	983 87	
1868	48 05	
1869	132 85	
1870	932 18	
1871	5,330 92	$8,730 58

WE, the undersigned Auditors of Cambria county, respectfully report that we have audited, settled and adjusted the accounts of the Poor and House of Employment of Cambria county, H. Kinkead, Esq., Treasurer thereof, and find the above to be a statement of the same. Given under our hands at Ebensburg, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1872.

JOHN WAGNER,
WM. A. B. LITTLE, } *Auditors.*

Attest—J. NULL, Clerk.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Estate of NICHOLAS SNYDER, dec'd.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Nicholas Snyder, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ELIZABETH SNYDER,
T. R. SCANLAN, } Executors.
Carrolltown, Jan. 13, 1872.-6t.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of PHILIP RAGER, late of Jackson township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN A. RAGER, Adm'r.
Or his Counsel, SHOEMAKER & BERRY.
Ebensburg, Jan. 20, 1872.-6t.

F. P. TIERNEY..........JAMES C. NULL.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
—OF—
TIERNEY & NULL,
Colonnade Row, Ebensburg, Pa.

☞ Special attention paid to collections in all parts of the United States. [2-13-'71.-tf.]

BRICK FOR SALE.—Good Brick can be purchased at reasonable rates from the undersigned. JOHN McMULLIN.
[illegible] Catholic Church.

Chronology for 1871--Concluded.

JULY.

5. Immense forest fires near Ottawa and Port Elgin, Ont.

7. Ten thousand Hibernians in New York propose to break up the Orange parade on the 12th.

9. Awful tornado at Syracuse, N. Y., and Dayton, Ohio.

11. Superintendant Kelso of New York forbids the Orange display on the morrow, but Governor Hoffman revokes the order.

12. Orange Day. Great riot in New York. The National Guards fire on the mob. Sixty-two persons lost their lives and one hundred and seventeen were wounded. Of these twenty were Guards and four were women.

13. Senator Sumner refuses Hayti's offer of a medal.

13. The first narrow-gauge locomotive built in America put on the rails at Philadelphia.

16. Great heat. In Denver, Col., thermometer stood 110 degrees in the shade.

17. The two *Tribune* correspondents indicted by the Grand Jury at Washington for their reticence.

18. Point au Pitre, in Guadaloupe, destroyed by fire, and five thousand people made homeless. Sixteen of the whole twenty-one blocks were burnt.

20. A week's riot at Nanuet, N. Y., on the railroad.

20. Eight severe earthquake shocks at Wolfboro, N. H., twenty chimneys prostrated.

21. Ingleside regatta; Amherst victorious over Harvard.

22. Explosion of government arsenal at Washington.

24. Professor Hart's United States expedition to the Brazils left New York in the Merrimac.

25. The greatest storm for twenty years occurs at Long Branch.

25. Miners' League riot in Amador county, Cal.

28. The Polaris heard from at Newfoundland.

30. Westfield boiler explosion in New York. The calamity caused the death of 106 persons, and the injury, more or less, of 150 others, and will cost the company over half a million of dollars. No such disaster to life ever occurred in New York.

AUGUST.

1. Vermont University at Burlington votes to admit women.

8. Commissioner Pleasanton suspended.

9. A hurricane at the Sandwich Island—the severest ever known—destroys the orange groves and prostrates 120 houses.

10. National Labor Party in convention at St. Louis, Mo.

24. Fire-damp explosion at Pittston, Pa., and seventeen deaths.

15. The terrible forest fires commence in Ontario, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan.

18, 19, 20. Terrific gales on all the Southern coasts and immense rain-falls.

20, 21. Destructive hurricane in all the Bahama Islands. At Turtle 7,000 people houseless; at Antigua 20 killed and 100 wounded; St. Kitts torn to pieces and 800 houses destroyed.

21. Severe earthquake in Jamaica, Peru and Chili.

24. Pension frauds (of Hodge) discovered.

24. The fall political campaign opens.

25. Grand Italian demonstration in New York.

26. Railroad accident at Revere, seven miles from Boston, destroying thirty-three lives, and wounding fifty other persons.

27. The OceanWave, at Mobile, exploded her boilers; the killed and wounded reached seventy.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Thirty vessels of the American fleet lost. Loss $1,500,000.

5. "The Committee of Seventy" organized in New York.

5. Goldsmith Maid at Milwaukee trots a mile in 2:17.

9. The one hundred and sixteenth new planet discovered by Prof. Peters.

10. Extraordinary explosion in the sun discovered by Prof. Youngat Hanover, N. H.

11. International boat race at Saratoga, won by the Ward brothers, Americans.

12. Furious eruption of Mauna Loa Hawaii.

15. Beginning of the Jewish New Year, 4632.

24. Great fire in San Francisco. Loss one million.

26. Republican New York State Convention at Syracuse.

27. Republican Convention at Worcester, Mass.

30. Terrible forest, prairie, and mountain fires prevail, to an extent unknown before in the country.

30. $1,000,000 fire in Chicago; warehouses consumed.

30. Juarez re-elected President of Mexico, and war and revolution follow.

OCTOBER.

2. Brigham Young arrested upon indictment by Grand Jury.

4. Democratic State Convention at Rochester.

5. Wisconsin fires cover 3,000 square miles of forest, and have burned out one hundred families. Fenians invade Manitoba.

6—24. Protestant Episcopal Triennial Convention at Baltimore.

7. The greatest drought in all the States of the Upper Mississippi valley known for twenty five years.

7. The Mormon Hawkins tried at Salt Lake for adultery.

7. Pensaukie, Wisconsin, is consumed by fire, and forty perish in the flames, and twenty-five dwellings burned.

9, 10. The greatest city fire ever known in modern times takes place, and Chicago, a city of 390,000 souls, lies in ashes; 100,000 people are homeless; from 100 to 500 perished in the flames; 18,000 buildings are consumed, and the loss is from $250,000,000 to $300,000,000.

9. Holland, Mich., destroyed by fire and five hundred people houseless in Michigan.

9. Peshtigo, Wis., consumed by forest fires and an electrical tornado, and one thousand people consumed in the flames.

10. Bloody election riot in Philadelphia, seven killed.

12. Anniversary of discovery of America by Columbus.

12. Executive proclamation against South Carolina Ku-Klux.

13. Encke's comet first seen by Americans.

16. Corner-stone of the new United States Postoffice laid at Boston.

17. Martial law declared in nine counties in South Carolina.

19, 20. Earthquake shock in all Maine.

20. The first Mormon conviction for adultery, namely, Hawkins.

22—24. Great and destructive fires in the forests of New York.

28. Brigham Young and son indicted for murder.

31. The October fires will foot up $500,000,000.

NOVEMBER.

2. Ku Klux proclamation by President Grant.

5. Brazil organizes a system of free schools.

1—8. Winter begins a month earlier than in 1870.

9. Revolution exists in three States in Mexico.

9. A remarkable crimson aurora visible.

9—10. Brooklyn discovers election frauds.

15. The Havana volunteers consign to prison seventy citizens.

13. Supreme Court decides Congressmen are liable to arrest by civil process.

18. The Russian fleet arrives with the Grand Duke Alexis on board.

21. Grand reception of Duke Alexis by the committee and the whole people of New York.

21. Cholera prevails at Halifax; several fatal cases.

22. The city of London, Conn., destroyed by fire, and twenty-two lives were lost.

24. The Russian Minister, Catacazy, is cashiered, and General Orlof put in charge.

12—26. Cold, and great storms in Montana; many persons perish in the snow.

27. War against reading the bible in a school on Long Island, and forty Catholic children expelled from school.

28. Forty-five students arrested at Havana for a trivial offense, and the volunteers shot eight of them dead.

28. Grand ball to the Duke at New York.

30. National Thanksgiving kept in all the United States.

DECEMBER.

1. Four million bushels grain frozen in on the canals.

4. Congress meets. The President's message is sent in. The reports of the Secretaries are published.

5. The reduction of the national debt for the year is $86,057,126, and a decrease of $17,000,000 interest.

7. Woman suffrage triumphs in Wyoming.

9. The National Board of Trade meet at St. Louis, Mo.

11. Cold in Texas kills thousands of cattle.

14. The new apportionment bill, making the House of Representatives 283 members, is a law.

15. Annexation excitement in the Quebec parliament.

19. The village of Oran, in Brazil, said to have been ruined by a nine hour earthquake.

21. The "One term" bill introduced into the Senate by Sumner.

21. Forty families burned out in Pleasantville, Pa.

21. Negro insurrection in Chicot county, Ark.

22. Forefathers' day in New England.

A STRANGE STORY.—Mr. William Hardin, a well-known gentleman of this city, returned a short time ago from a tour through Arkansas, and relates, among other things, that he saw at Duval Bluff, a full-blooded negro who, ten years ago, was very black and is now very white. The darkey belonged during slave times to Esquire Mann, of that place, and was thought to be the blackest negro in the neighborhood.

A locust bit him in the shoulder some time during the first year of the war, and a small white circle formed at once around the bite. This circle gradually extended itself, and finally covered the whole body with the exception of a small black spot on the neck, and also narrow rings which gird round the eyes.

The negro is still a negro in all other respects. The hair, for instance is kinky, the nose flat and broad, and the lips thick. His complexion, Mr. Hardin says, is exceedingly fair, and shows a wonderful change wrought, as is supposed, by the bite of the locust.

The medical profession tells us that there are recorded in the books one or two similar cases, with the exception that the locust bite had nothing to do with them. White men, they say, have also been known to turn black, and look as regards their skin, just like negroes. The cause of the change is not exactly known, and is a question for scientific investigation.

The locusts, if found to be so useful, will be imported and cultivated by our colored population, until the whole country is inundated with them. The negroes will then all become white people, and perhaps the white people will all become, not negroes, but colored people.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

HENRY CLAY AND THE GOAT.—Formerly a very large, well-known, and somewhat noted billy goat roamed at large in the streets of Washington, and the newspaper boys, boot blacks and street imps generally made common cause against him. Henry Clay never liked to see dumb animals abused or worried, and on one occasion while passing down the avenue, a large crowd of these mischievous urchins were at their usual sport.—Mr. Clay, with his walking-stick, drove them away, giving them a sound lecture in the meanwhile. As they scampered and scattered in every direction, Billy, seeing no one but Mr. Clay within reach, made a charge on him. Clay dropped his cane and caught his goatship by the horns. The goat would rear up, being nearly as high as the tall Kentuckian himself, and the latter would pull him down again. This sort of sport soon became tiresome, and he could conceive of no way by which he could free himself from the two-horned dilemma, so in his desperation he sang out to the boys to know what to do. One of the smallest in the crowd shouted back: "Let go and run, you d—d fool!" Clay always maintained that though he signed the treaty of peace at Ghent, yet that ragged boy knew more than he did.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of JACOB MACK, deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of JACOB MACK, late of the township of Cambria, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH S. MARDIS, *Administrator.*

Blacklick Twp., Jan. 6, 1872.-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of F. J. BARBERICK, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of F. J. Barberick, late of the State of Iowa, having been issued to the undersigned, all parties in any way indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEO. A. BERRY, Adm'r.

Ebensburg, Jan. 6, 1872.-6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county to distribute the money in the hands of the sheriff arising from the sale of the real estate of Jesse Woodcock, hereby give notice that he will attend for that purpose, at his office in Ebensburg, on *Tuesday, the 27th of February next*, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend. JOHN S. RHEY.

Ebensburg Jan. 27, 1872.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans Court of Cambria county, to distribute the money in the hands of A. H. Fiske, Executor of Nancy Krise, dec'd, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose, at his office in Ebensburg on *Wednesday, the 28th of February next*, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.

JOHN S. RHEY.

Ebensburg Jan., 27, 1872.-3t.

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumeries, Cigars, Tobacco, Notions, Paints, &c. Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House, Ebensburg, Pa. [April 17, 1868.]

NEW

DRY GOODS BAZAAR!

When you visit the city, do not fail to call and see the

New Dry Goods Bazaar

—OF—

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 & 174

FEDERAL STREET!

ALLEGHENY CITY.

The Handsomest Dry Goods Emporium in the State.

OUR MOTTO:

GOOD GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

Through the Season we are in receipt of

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY!

Our Stock is always full, fresh and complete.

We respectfully ask the attention of

WHOLESALE BUYERS

To our Stock, as our Wholesale Department is at all times fully supplied with goods which we offer, either by the piece or package, at the lowest

NEW YORK OR PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

ERWIN'S DRY GOODS BAZAAR,

Nos. 172 & 174 Federal St.,

[Dec. 2.-1y.] ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

NEW FIRM IN AN OLD STAND

GOOD GOODS & GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE READY CASH!

HAVING become proprietors of the STORE ROOM and STOCK OF GOODS recently belonging to H. A. Shoemaker & Co., and having purchased an additional

STOCK OF NEW GOODS

IN GREAT VARIETY,

we are now prepared to supply all the old customers of the late firm, and as many new ones as will patronize us, with Goods of all kinds at

PRICES FULLY AS LOW

as any other merchant in or out of Cambria county. It is our intention to keep our Store constantly stocked with a full and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, CARPETS, FURNITURE, OIL CLOTHS, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, TOBACCO, CIGARS, and all other articles, large or small, that can be found in any store of like character in the county; and as we intend to

SELL EXCLUSIVELY for CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE,

and make no bad debts, we feel sure that our stock and our prices will not only secure but retain for us a liberal share of patronage.

EARLY VISITS FROM ONE AND ALL

are respectfully solicited, and if we fail to render entire satisfaction, both as regards the quality of our goods and the prices asked for them, it will certainly be no fault of the new firm at the old stand of Shoemaker & Co., High street. Don't forget to call and we'll not forget to give you full value for your money.

MYERS & LLOYD.

Ebensburg, Jan. 28, 1871.-tf.

REMOVAL AND ENLARGEMENT.

COOKING STOVES,

HEATING STOVES.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE.

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The Subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all. VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

Geis & Foster,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton Street.

Johnstown, Pa.

invite the attention of buyers to their large and elegant stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS, FANCY GOODS

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.,

AT EVERY PRICE!

T. D. CASEY, late of Robert Woods & Co.

JAMES CASEY.................T. C. FOGARTY.

CASEY, FOGARTY & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MONONGAHELA & OLD RYE WHISKY,

AND ALL KINDS OF

DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

AND IMPORTERS OF

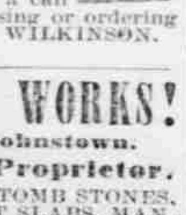
Foreign Wines, Gins, Brandies, &c.,

No. 315 Liberty Street.

Dec. 16, 1871.-3m. *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

LORETTO MARBLE WORKS,

PRICES REDUCED!



And Work Warranted!

MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES, BUREAU and TABLE TOPS, made of the finest Italian Marble and in style of workmanship not surpassed by any manufacturer. Give me a call before deciding upon purchasing or ordering work elsewhere. JAMES WILKINSON.

Loretto, April 22, 1871.-tf.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!

131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor.

MONUMENTS, HEAD AND TOMB STONES, COUNTER AND CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

GO, SEE AND ADMIRE

THE IMMENSE SHOW

OF

NEW GOODS!

NOW OPENING AT

Thompson's!

ONE THOUSAND

OVERCOATS!

$2,000 WORTH

OF

LADIES' FURS

OF ALL GRADES.



NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

OF

CLOTHING!

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR THE MILLION!

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

—ALL KINDS OF—

CABINET FURNITURE

Nos. 150 and 152 Huton Street,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,	Cane Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chairs,
Washstands,	Kitchen Furniture,
Sideboards,	Bed Lounges,
Chamber Sets,	Mattresses,
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-Tetes,
Wardrobes,	Extension Tables,
Book Cases,	Dining Tables,
Lounges,	Cupboards,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE

made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and Chairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.

Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

EXCURSION TICKET!

GOOD FOR NINETY DAYS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

EBENSBURG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

AND RETURN.

☞ The person holding this Ticket is entitled to one First-Class passage, on foot, or horse-back, to San Francisco and return, provided said person's Photograph is first taken at

SPENCE'S GALLERY,

HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA.

EXCURSION TICKET!

☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞ ☞

Andrew Moses,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

No. 4 CLINTON STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, High street, (opposite Union School House,) West Ward, Ebensburg, Pa.—M. M. O'NEILL, Proprietor. *Saddles* and *Harness* made and repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable rates. [1-12.-tf.]

LLOYD & CO., BANKERS, *EBENSBURG, PA.*

☞ Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made at all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO., BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Monies received on deposit, payable on demand without interest or upon time with interest at fair rates.

C. W. EASLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, No. 108 Franklin street, Johnstown, Pa., two doors North of Frazer's Drug Store. Will attend promptly to all manner of legal business that may be entrusted to him.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug.27.]

GEO. W. OATMAN & CO., ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa. The collection of notes and bills, whether due or past due, will receive prompt attention

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up-stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

F. A. SHOEMAKER..................GEO. A. BERRY.

SHOEMAKER & BERRY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

March 11, 1871. EBENSBURG, PA.

JOHN P. LINTON, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in building south-west corner of Main and Franklin streets, second story. Entrance on Franklin street.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonade Row.—All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. [10-14.tf.]

:NATURE'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE

TRADE MARK. PATENTED.



Contains no LAC. SULPHUR—No SUGAR OF LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE OF SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric,—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headache, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for *NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE*, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to PROCTER BROTHERS for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500 to any person.

☞ For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Druggists, &c., Ebensburg, Pa. [June 3, '71.-1y.]

Dr. Crook's WINE OF TAR Established 1862.

A remedy which has been tested for 10 years, and proved in thousands of cases, capable of curing all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs; performing many remarkable cures merits a trial from all who are suffering from similar affections and vainly seeking relief. Will you let prejudice prevent you from being cured also?

Coughs and Colds.—The Druggists say it cures them all.
Asthma.—The relief and cures of it are marvelous.
Bronchitis.—Every sufferer will find relief and cure.
Throat Ailments require only a few doses.
Lung Diseases.—Has cured cases pronounced incurable.
Debility.—It renovates and invigorates the system.
Liver Complaint.—Most effective regulator of this organ.
Dyspepsia.—Its healthy action on the stomach cures it.
Appetizer.—It is health-giving and appetite restoring.
Urinary Organs.—Action on them is marked and prompt.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, combined with vegetable ingredients of undoubted value, which make it more than doubly valuable, passed, not only for the complaints enumerated but it rapidly restores exhausted strength, cleanses the Stomach, relaxes the Liver and puts them to work, causes the food to digest, and makes pure blood, and begets a vivacity appreciated by both sound and sick. If you are afflicted in any way, we know if you try the life-giving tonic properties of Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar, you will add your testimony to its great value in correcting any "ills that flesh is heir to." Prepared only by OLIVER CROOK & CO. Sold by Druggists everywhere.



For Scrofula, Scrofulous Tumors, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, or Scrofula in any form, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Liver, Diseases of the Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Tetter, Scald Head, Ulcers, and old Sores, or any disease depending on a depraved condition of the blood, take Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root. It is combined with the best tonic preparations of iron known, and is the best Alterative and Blood Purifier made. Cleanse your blood. Try one Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

Prepared only by

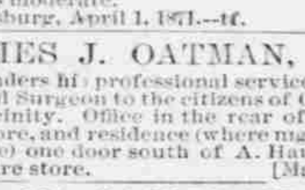
OLIVER CROOK & CO., Dayton, O.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

HAVING been commissioned by Governor Geary to act as *AUCTIONEER* in and for the Borough of Ebensburg, I am now prepared to receive and sell at Public auction all kinds of Goods, Wares, Merchandise, &c., and also attend to the duties of auctioneer at all sales of Lands, Tenements, Live Stock, Household Furniture, &c., &c., within the limits of said Borough. *Terms moderate.* Inquire at No. 109 High Street. *M. L. OATMAN,*

Ebensburg, April 22, 1871.-tf.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!—The "SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH" will be prepared to give Lessons on the PIANO MELODEON or CABINET ORGAN at any time after Easter.



☞ For terms apply to the Superioress, Sister M. HORTENSE, or to Rev. R. C. CHRISTY. Charges moderate.

Ebensburg, April 1, 1871.—tf.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in the rear of J. Buck & Co.'s store, and residence (where night calls can be made) one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1871.]

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., **Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.,**

Tenders his professional services to all citizens of the above place and vicinity who may at any time need Medical aid. [apr.21.-tf.]

LEMMON & PLANK, **Practising Physicians,**

EBENSBURG, PA.

☞ Office in rear of Lemmon & Murray's Drug and Book Store, High street. [jul27-6m.]

Ayer's

Sarsaparilla



Is widely known as one of the most effectual remedies ever discovered for cleansing the system and purifying the blood. It has stood the test of years, with a constantly growing reputation, based on its intrinsic virtues, and sustained by its remarkable cures. So mild as to be safe and beneficial to children, and yet so searching as to effectually purge out the great corruptions of the blood, such as the scrofulous and syphilitic contamination. Impurities, or diseases that have lurked in the system for years, soon yield to this powerful antidote, and disappear. Hence its wonderful cures, many of which are publicly known, of **Scrofula**, and all scrofulous diseases, **Ulcers, Eruptions**, and eruptive disorders of the skin, **Tumors, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Pustules, Sores, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm**, and internal **Ulcerations of the Uterus, Stomach, and Liver.** It also cures other complaints, to which it would not seem especially adapted, such as **Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Fits, Neuralgia, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Debility**, and **Leucorrhœa**, when they are manifestations of the scrofulous poisons.

It is an excellent restorer of health and strength in the Spring. By renewing the appetite and vigor of the digestive organs, it dissipates the depression and listless languor of the season. Even where no disorder appears, people feel better, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. The system moves on with renewed vigor and a new lease of life.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

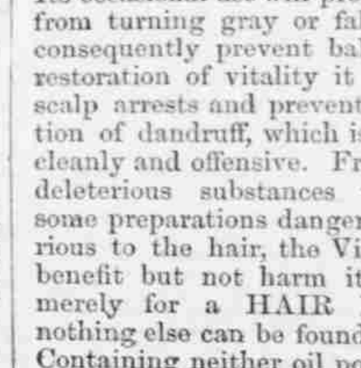
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Ayer's

Hair Vigor,

For restoring to Gray Hair its natural Vitality and Color.



A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *It soon restores faded or gray hair to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed; but such as remain can be saved by this application, and stimulated into activity, so that a new growth of hair is produced. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. The restoration of vitality it gives to the scalp arrests and prevents the formation of dandruff, which is often so uncleanly and offensive. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a HAIR DRESSING, nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich, glossy lustre, and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,

LOWELL, MASS.

'Twas None of His Funeral.

A Western paper tells a story of a deaf gentleman's mistake. It seems that in the procession that followed good Deacon Jones to the grave last summer, the Rev. Mr. Sampler, the new clergyman of East Town, found himself in the same carriage with an elderly man he had never before met. They rode in grave silence for a few moments, when the clergyman endeavored to improve the occasion by serious conversation.

"This is a solemn duty in which we are engaged, my friend," he said.

"Hey? what do you say, sir?" the old man returned. "Can't you speak louder? I'm hard of hearin'!"

"I was remarking," shouted the clergyman, "that this is a solemn road we are traveling to-day."

"Sandy road! You don't call this 'ere sandy, do ye? Guess you ain't been down to the South deestrict. There's a stretch of road on the old pike that beats all I ever see for travelin'. Only a week before Deacon Jones was tuk sick, I met him drivin' his ox-team along there, and the sand was pretty nigh up to the hubs of the wheels. The Deacon used to get dreadful riled 'bout that piece of road; and East Town does go ahead of all creation for sand."

The young clergyman looked blank at the unexpected turn given to his remark; but quickly recovering himself, and raising his voice to the highest pitch, he resumed the conversation.

"Our friend here has done with all the discomforts of earth," he said solemnly.—"A small spot of ground will soon cover his senseless clay."

"Did you say clay, sir?" cried the old man, eagerly. "Tain't nigh so good to cover sand with as medder loam. Sez I to Mr. Brewer, last town-meetin' day, 'if you'd cart on a few loads—and there's acres of it on the river bank,' sez I—'you'd make as pretty a piece of road as there is in Har'ford county.' But we are slow folks in East Town, sir."

It was, perhaps, fortunate for the clergyman, at that moment that the smell of new-made hay from a neighboring field suggested a fresh train of thought.

"Look!" said he, with a graceful wave of the hand: "what an emblem of the brevity of human life! 'As the grass of the field so man flourisheth, and to morrow he is cut down.'"

"I don't calculate to cut mine till next week," said his companion. "You mustn't cut grass too 'arly; and then, again, you mustn't cut it too late."

"My friend!" shrieked the clergyman, in a last desperate attempt to make himself understood, "this is no place for vain conversation! We are approaching the narrow house for all the living."

They were entering the graveyard, but the old man stretched his neck from the carriage window in the opposite direction. "Do you mean Squire Hubbard's over yonder? 'Tis rather narrer. They build all them newfangled houses that way, now. To my mind they ain't nigh so handsome nor so handy as the old fashioned square ones with a board entry runnin' clear through to the back door.—Well, this is the gettin'-out place, ain't it? Much obleeged to ye, parson, for your entertainin' remarks!"

A MYSTERIOUS SKELETON CLOCK.—A watchmaker in an Illinois town has constructed a peculiar time piece, and the local journal describes it as follows:

It is simply a dial plate with two hands—an hour hand and a minute hand. The dial is twenty four inches in diameter, with a large opening in the centre. The minute hand is twelve inches in length, and the hour hand nine and a half inches, fastened in the centre of the dial upon a small pivot. That is all that can be seen by looking at it. By looking closely on the large ends of the hands, or ends toward the centre of the dial, and on the reverse side you will see what appear to be weights, intended to balance the hands, but which in reality contain the secret of the movements of the hands. Within these small "weights" are miniature works like those of a small watch, strong enough to control the large hands. A person may whirl the hands until they shall spin around like a top, but each will invariably return to its proper place, and indicate the time of day correctly. The hands may be taken off and laid away for an hour, or two hours, or ten hours, or any length of time, and upon being replaced upon the pivot they will instantly point the precise hour and minute. There is no electricity or anything of that sort. The dial hangs by a tiny hook from a nail. It may be suspended by a string or held in the hand, and the movements of the hands are the same. The hands do not move with the regularity and precision of those of a regulator, but the correct time of day is always indicated, and when the hands of the regulator, or any properly regulated clock, are upon the figures or minute marks, those of this strange time piece will agree exactly. It is really a remarkable piece of workmanship and excites much comment. Nothing is seen by looking at it or examining it, save the rim of the dial and the hands. That is all; and when they move so correctly and mark the time of day it seems as though some unseen spirit must represent and impel their movements.

A GOOD STORY is told of an engineer who runs a locomotive on the western division of the Erie railway. The track runs through an Indian reservation in Cattaraugus county. One day a squaw, holding a papoose in her arms, was standing on the depot steps at Salamanca. As the engineer was drawing his train up to the station, he, observing her, called, "Hello! have you got a little Injun there?" "No," said she, "it's half Injun and half injuneer!"

A PARTY of impecunious Fort Wagners dined sumptuously at a restaurant. Each insisted on paying the score, but finally it was agreed that the waiter should be blindfolded, and that the man whom he caught first should settle. It was very "thin," but perfectly successful.